FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1850. [NO. 1703.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

TREES.

JUST received and for sale, 1000 FRUIT TREES, from Messrs. J. & T. Lindley's Nurseries.

C. LUTTERLOH, Agent.

Also, Greenhouse and Hardy Plants, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses, &c. Tulips, Hyacinths, and other bulbs.

Jan. 12, 1850. 2-3w

FOR RENT.

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE on the South side of Rowan street. Possession given immediately. Apply to

J. M. WILLIAMS.

Jan. 11, 1850. 2tf

HORSES.—Two Horses for sale by

COOK & TAYLOR.

Jan. 15, 1850. 2-2t

CARTHAGE INSTITUTE.

THE Trustees of this Institution have secured the services of the Rev. A. C. McNEILL, A. M., (whose high qualifications as a Teacher are well known,) as Principal of the Male and Female Departments.

The Spring Session will commence on Monday the 14th of January 1850.

For health, cheapness, and efficient instruction, the Trustees can confidently recommend this School to the public.

The rates of Tuition vary in each department from $8 to $12 and $15 per Session of five months, according to the advancement of the pupil; with extra charges in the female branch.—Music on Piano $16, Wax Flowers and Fruits $10, Drawing and Painting $5, Greek, Latin and French, $5 each, &c.

Board, including lights, fuel and washing, can be had in the village at $7 per month, and at from $5 to $6 in the neighborhood.

SAM'L J. PERSON, Ch'n
Board of Trustees.

Jan. 12, 1850. 2-3w

NOTICE.

THE copartnership existing between the undersigned will terminate, by mutual consent, within the next few days.

All persons who are indebted to the firm, by note or account, are notified that a settlement is not only desirable, but absolutely necessary; and they are hereby called on to *settle up* at the earliest possible moment.

All persons holding claims against the undersigned, are requested to present them.

SHAW & LITTLE.

Jan. 14, 1850. 2-3w

A good Cart and Dray Horse for Sale. J. & T. WADDILL.

Jan'y 14, 1850. 2tf

MACDUFF.

THIS well-bred Stallion will stand the ensuing season in the counties of Sampson, Bladen, Robeson, and Cumberland. MacDuff is a beautiful chesnut sorrel six years old this spring, and descended from a fine stock. He was sired by the old Uwharrie, and came from a mare of fine qualities and proportions.

For the present, MacDuff can be seen at M. McKinnon's stables in this place, and will be shown at other places as soon as practicable. It is desirable that those wishing colts by MacDuff, will make application as early as convement. The terms are low, thereby enabling all who wish to improve their stock and have good colts, to do so. For terms, &c. see handbills.

M. McKINNON & CO.

Jan'y 12, 1850. 2-3w

NEW BARBER SHOP.

J. HOSTLER has opened a new Barber Shop on the corner of Green and Bow streets, near Eccles's Bridge, where he will do his best to give satisfaction to his old customers, and all who may favor him with their patronage.

He flatters himself that he can shave and trim hair in the easiest manner and most fashionable style.

Jan'y 12, 1850. 2-2w

NOTICE.

I FOREWARN all persons against trading for two Notes that A. Jones holds against me;—one for some Forty or more dollars, payable to Samuel Currie, with his own name signed as security: another note for some Thirty Dollars, payable to himself. Said Notes I have never received value for, and am determined not to pay them. I therefore forewarn all persons against trading for them, as they will no doubt lose the amount, —said A. Jones being now on the eve of leaving this country. H. W. WADE.

Richmond co., Jan. 7, 1850. 2-3wpd

VALUABLE LAND
FOR SALE,
In Moore and Montgomery Counties.

BY virtue of a Power of Attorney to me executed by Mrs. Sally Bass, of the county of Wake, I offer for sale the tract of land in Moore County, known as the Bullock Spring tract, containing about 275 Acres. And also one other tract, lying in Moore and Montgomery counties, on both sides of Williams's Creek, containing about 400 Acres, more or less.

These lands were partially worked a few years since for Gold, by a gentleman of Raleigh, and found to contain the richest specimens of Copper ore, as well as some Gold and Iron ore.

Capitalists would do well to look into this matter, as a great bargain may be had, and as the plank road will run near it, it may be worked to advantage. If not sold privately, I shall be in Carthage on Monday and Tuesday of Moore County Court, January 28 and 29, and shall then sell at public sale. For further particulars, and as to title, I refer to C. C. Battle, of Raleigh, and A. R. Kelly, of Carthage, Attorneys at Law.

J. B. WHITAKER.

Dec. 12, 1849. 1700-ts

NOW'S YOUR TIME.

WE want TWENTY NEGROES for a Southern Plantation. Liberal prices in *Cash* will be paid, if offered soon.

J. & T. WADDILL, Hay street.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91-tf

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27-tf

CHECKS,
ON THE BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE,
Just printed and for Sale at this Office.

CHEAP AND BRILLIANT LIGHT.

WE have for sale an assortment of Lard Lamps and Girandoles—very handsome articles. Also, 5 bbls. Cider Vinegar.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Jan'y 7, 1850. 1-tf

NEW BOOKS.

Headley's Sacred Scenes and Characters.
Lynch's Expedition to the Dead Sea.
Melville's Redburn.
Minifie's Mechanical Drawing Book.
Churchill on Infants and Children.
Cyclopedia of Medicine.
Anthon's English-Latin Lexicon.
Kuhner's Elementary Greek Grammar.
Davies' University Arithmetic, &c., &c.
Just received and for sale by
Jan'y 7, 1850. E. J. HALE.

"Wait for de Wagon!"

THE Subscriber would respectfully say to all the good people of Richmond county, that he has made arrangements to receive monthly, direct from the North, (through Messrs. H. & E. J. Lilly,) a variety of Gentlemen's and Ladies'

Dress Goods,

Of the latest French, English and American styles and shades, to suit the times and seasons; all of which he hopes to bring to your doors in due time to offer for sale (should they please your fancy,) at the very lowest possible prices;—having learned by experience that a "*nimble sixpence* is quite preferable to a slow shilling." Then, good people, "wait for de wagon": it is coming.

He returns his sincere thanks for the kind hospitality and liberal patronage already extended, and hopes by judicious and honest means to merit a continuance of the same.

H. G. LUCAS.

Jan. 1, 1850. 1-4w

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in July, his man MASSA. The above reward will be paid for his delivery in Darlington Jail, or to me here. Massa is twenty-three years old, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has a pleasant countenance when spoken to. He has relations at Mr. John Smith's, in Bladen county, and is supposed to be in that neighborhood.

B. WITHERSPOON.

Society Hill, Dec. 29, 1849. 1700-16wpd

LUMBERTON ACADEMY.

THE Trustees have secured the services of Duncan Smith, Esq., for the present year. Mr. Smith is a graduate of Yale, and has had charge of this Institution during the last Session. The Trustees have great pleasure in recommending him as highly qualified in every respect as a Teacher. The village is remarkably healthy, and good Board can be had for $5 or $6 per month.

SEC'Y OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Jan. 7, 1850. 1-3w

The Board of Superintendents of Common Schools are requested to meet at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Tuesday of the Special Term of the Superior Court, that day being the 12th Feb'y, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The Board consists of Edward Lee Winslow, John Evans, Lauchlin Bethune, Hector McNeill, Silas Douglass, A. H. Dewar, Col. A. Murchison.

Business of importance is to come before the Board. JNO. McLAURIN, C. C. C.

Jan. 7, 1850. 1tf

NOTICE.

THOSE who are in debt to me either by note or account, will please make it convenient to call and settle during the coming month. The long standing of most of my dues is a sufficient apology for this notice, which may be considered final. JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Dec. 31, 1849. 1700

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to the undersigned, by notes and accounts, in favor of Gardner & McKethan, are respectfully and earnestly requested to settle the same as early as possible, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

A. A. McKETHAN.

Jan. 20, 1849. 51-tf

LOST! LOST!!

THE Subscriber has lost his POCKET BOOK containing about six hundred dollars in cash, mostly on the South Carolina Banks, and the following, Notes, Judgments, Receipts, &c.

I will give a reward of One Hundred Dollars for the delivery of the Pocket Book and contents. I also hereby notify the obligors in said Notes, Judgments, and Receipts, &c. &c., not to pay the debts herein described to any other person than myself or my lawful agent; and the public and all persons are forbidden to trade for the money or papers. The last place that I recollect having my Pocket Book, was at the bridge on Bear Creek, at Mechanic's Hill, about two hours by sun on Saturday evening last. *To-wit:*

One Note on Aaron, William and Aaron Ty-son, for	$1264 60
One ditto on Alfred Brower,	40 00
One ditto on Donald Short,	100 00
One ditto ditto ditto,	100 00
One ditto on Jesse L. Bryant,	100 00
One ditto ditto ditto,	75 00
One ditto on Jacob Stutts & Henry Stutts,	300 00
One ditto on James Shields,	350 00
One ditto on I. M. Sowell, Jesse G. Sowell, and Jesse Muse,	75 00
One ditto on Donald Street and Duncan Murchison,	250 00
One ditto ditto ditto,	32 00
One ditto ditto ditto,	10 00
One ditto on Dempsy Sowell,	40 00
One ditto on Malcom D. McNeill and Alex'r Kelly,	100 00
One ditto ditto ditto,	36 50
One ditto on M. D. McNeill and Bradley Brady,	25 00
One ditto on Noah Brewer and Wm. Stutts,	10 60
One ditto on John McNeill,	100 00
One ditto ditto ditto,	5 00
One ditto on Jesse Spivy, E. McIntosh, and one McDonald.	300 00
One ditto on Angus Martin, John M. Black, and John M. Curry,	150 00
One ditto on Matthew Davis,	144 00
One ditto on Adams Brewer,	244 00
One ditto on Joseph Thompson,	40 80
One ditto on Abram Stutts,	10 00
One ditto on Andrew York,	160 00
One ditto on Martin Turner,	60 00
One ditto on William Stewart,	150 00
One ditto on William and Enoch Stewart,	50 00
One ditto on William, Enoch, and John Stewart,	75 00
One ditto on William Davis, Philip Wilson, and Hugh Mathis,	60 00
Judgments against A. A. F. Sowell, to the amount of	45 00
One ditto on Levi Right and John Dunlap,	60 00
One ditto on Samuel C. Bruce,	50 00
One Note on William Dannelly and Michael Cockman,	75 00
One ditto on James Hillard and Joel Hillard,	50 00
One ditto on Jesse Womble,	75 00
One ditto on Lewis Maness and George M. Hunsucker,	10 00
One ditto on John Dunlap,	10 00
One ditto on Duncan McIntosh,	270 00
One ditto on William J. McIntosh,	20 00
One ditto on W. M. McIntosh,	2 00
One Receipt on Alfred Brower, for about	1000 00

Several Constables' Receipts for papers put in their hands for collection, and many other valuable papers not now recollected.

Not at this time recollecting the precise dates of the Notes, Judgments, &c. &c., I have not attempted to state them.

Any person finding and delivering my Pocket Book, will be additionally rewarded, if required.

JOHN R. RITTER.

Jan. 5, 1850. 1tf

BOOKS! BOOKS!!

BESIDES his usual stock of School Books, Law Books, Medical Books, Stationary, &c. &c., the Subscriber has on sale,

Sparks's American Biography, 15 volumes.
Prescott's Works—Ferdinand and Isabella, 3 vols.; Conquest of Mexico, 3 vols.; Peru, 2 vols.
Macaulay's England, several styles and prices.
" Miscellanies.
Bancroft's United States, 3 vols.
Marshall's Washington, 2 vols.
Robertson's Works—Gibbon's Rome—Josephus—Rollin.
Lives of the Lord Chancellors of England, 7 vols.
Irving's Works.
Lynch's Expedition to the Dead Sea.
Scott's Novels, 27 vols. The same, 5 vols.
Hallam's Constitutional History of England.
Cooper's Naval History of the United States.
Washington and his Generals.
Women of the Revolution.
Edgeworth's Novels and Tales, 10 vols.
Mrs. Opie's Works, 3 vols. Hannah More's ditto, 2 vols.
Edwards' Works, 4 vols.
McCheyne's Works—and Sermons.
The English Pulpit—Manning's Sermons—Chapman's Sermons.
Pulpit Cyclopedia.
Melvill's Sermons—Bradley's Sermons.
Lorenzo Dow's Complete Works.
Taylor's Loyola and Jesuitism.
Family Prayer Books—various authors.
Hawkstone—McFarlane's Mountains of the Bible—The Parables and Miracles of Christ.
POETRY.—Shakspeare, Byron, Milton, Dante, Tasso, Chaucer and Spencer, Ossian, Hemans, Cowper, Moore, Campbell, Burns, Longfellow, Tupper, Hood, Percival, Halleck, Pollock, Keble, Motherwell, Pope, Coleridge, Shelley, and Keats.
Morris and Willis's Prose and Poetry of Europe and America.
ANNUALS for 1850—The Poet's Offering—Snow Flake,—Golden Gift—Christmas Blossoms,—Gift of Friendship—Rose of Sharon—Hyacinth.
Splendidly Bound editions,—some new styles—of BIBLES AND PRAYER BOOKS.
Blake's Biographical Dictionary.
Gillespie on Roads and Road Making.
Theory and Practice of Teaching.
Teaching a Science.
Downing's Lady's Flower Garden.
Cottage Garden of America.
Young Lady's Friend—Letters to Young Ladies.
Letters to Young Men.
Cookery Books, various kinds.
Masonic Chart and Monitor.
A great variety of Books for Children.
Fine Knives—Note Paper—Envelopes—Pens—Pencils—Thermometers—Portfolios, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

November 1849.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, incorporated by the last Legislature, and already in successful operation, having, in about two months, issued nearly 100 Policies, with applications for a considerable additional number. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application. E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, June 1849. 72

TRIPPE'S ANTIPYRIC,
OR FIRE-PROOF COMPOSITION.

THE Subscribers have been appointed sole Agents at Fayetteville for the sale of this valuable article.

Roofs of houses covered with it will be entirely protected from the ordinary causes of fire taking place externally, such as sparks or cinders falling on the roofs, usually causing most fires in village or country houses.

The cost of the article, in proportion to the number of square feet it covers, is less than one-half that of white lead, while its utility in every way is much greater. After applied, it becomes as hard as slate, which it much resembles. Independently of its fire-proof properties, it is superior to ordinary paint in protecting all kinds of timber from decay, as it will withstand the climate for years, not falling off, as is the case with common paint.

For a full description of the ANTIPYRIC, apply to

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO

Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1848. 40tf

100,000 ACRES
VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Jas. C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76t

Belvoir Classical School.

THIS Institution is situated about two and a half miles from the village of Lenoir, Caldwell county, North Carolina. It has been in operation about five years, and is now in a more flourishing state than at any former time, the number of pupils having gradually increased. The location is very fine, and has proved itself remarkably healthy, not a solitary case of sickness having occurred among the Rector's own children, or the pupils boarding in his family, since the commencement of the School. There is probably not another place in the State where boys are more pleasantly situated; more effectually guarded against the temptations that beset the young; or where they can be more thoroughly educated at so little expense. They are prepared, if desired, for any College in the United States, or fitted to enter upon the study of any profession, at the exceedingly moderate cost of $125 per annum. This charge covers all necessary School expenses, except books and stationary. For full particulars, address the undersigned at Belvoir, near Lenoir, Caldwell county, North Carolina.

THOMAS S. W. MOTT.

July 12, 1849. 76-tamY

Blank Warrants for sale here.

Bommer Manure Books,

JUST received by

JNO. WADDILL, Jr.

Jan. 1, 1850. 1-6w

J. H. ROTHWELL,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
NORTH WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.

Jan. 3, 1850. 1-1m

WILLIAM H. GAUTIER,
Inspector of Lumber and Timber,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan. 3, 1850. 1tf

D. CASHWELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.

Nov. 22, 1849. 95-tf

INDEPENDENT AGENT.

ALL goods consigned to me (for shipment) will be forwarded by first vessel or steamer, without regard to *lines*, at as small commission as any house in the place. All orders promptly attended to. WILLIAM BRANSON.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 8, 1849. 97-3m

NEW GOODS.

Our Fall & Winter Stock of
DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

Has now come to hand and is ready for sale. Our stock is large, and well worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase.

We will barter for any kind of Country Produce.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Oct. 30, 1849. 91tf

Peach and Apple Brandy.

A FEW Barrels, 4 years old, a fine article.—For sale by COOK & TAYLOR.

Nov. 26, 1849. 95tf

Domestic Goods.

LITTLE RIVER OSNABURGS, YARNS, and SHEETING, for sale by

J. M. WILLIAMS.

Dec. 8, 1849. 98tf

LIME—ON CONSIGNMENT.

350 CASKS Fresh Thomastown.

R. M. ORRELL.

Dec. 8, 1849. 97tf

50 kegs Pure and Extra White LEAD, in Oil. Just received and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will be glad to receive, during the present month, all amounts due him by note or account. He is compelled to call attention *particularly* to those for the year 1848.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE.

Dec. 3, 1849. 96tf

FOR RENT.

300 ACRES of Turpentine LAND, lying on both sides of the Plank Road, between 4 and 5 miles from Fayetteville.

I. WETMORE.

Dec. 15, 1849. 98-6w

THE PLANTER'S GUIDE,

AND FAMILY BOOK OF MEDICINE; for the instruction and use of Planters, Families, Country People, and all others who may be out of the reach of Physicians, and unable to employ them. By J. H. Simons, M. D.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to the subscribers, are respectfully requested to call and settle, as interest will be charged on all accounts unpaid after the 1st Jan'y 1850.

H. BRANSON & SON.

Dec. 31, 1849. 1-3w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1849.

Calvin Haynes and others, *vs.* Milton Haynes. Petition for the sale of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Milton Haynes, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered by said Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the said Defendant to be and personally appear at the next Term of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Whiteville, on the second Monday in February next, then and there to answer, plead or demur to said Petition, or the matter and things therein set forth will be taken pro confesso as to him, and the case set for hearing ex parte.

Witness, Thos. M. Smith, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 19th day of December, A. D. 1849.

THOS. M. SMITH, C. C. C.

[Pr. adv. $3 00.] 99-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1849.

Spier Walters and wife, Fourney Prevat and wife, *vs.* Averett Nichols, Adm'r of Estate of Averett Nichols, dec'd, James Averett Nichols, and Alex'r Gowen and wife.

Petition for the sale of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, James Averett Nichols and Alex'r Gowen and wife, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the said Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the said Defendants to come forward at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Whiteville, on the 2d Monday of February next, then and there to answer, plead or demur to said Petition, or the matters and things therein set forth will be taken pro confesso as to them, and set for hearing ex parte.

Witness, Thos. M. Smith, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 19th day of December, A. D. 1849.

THOS. M. SMITH, C. C. C.

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 99-6w

ALMANACKS FOR 1850.

THE Farmers' and Planters' Almanac, and Turner's North Carolina Almanac, for 1850, for sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

Sept. 25.

CHEAP
Blank Books and Paper.

DAY BOOKS, Ledgers, Journals, &c., full bound in Leather, at 25, 30, and 33 cents per quire.

The same, half bound, at 17, 20, and 25 cents per quire.

Cap and Letter Paper, at from $1 50 to $4 per ream.

Just received by E. J. HALE.

OFFICE TO RENT.

THE OFFICE lately occupied by Edward L. Winslow, Esq.

E. J. HALE.

"HIS WAYS ARE NOT AS OUR WAYS."

Once upon a time there lived a hermit, who in a solitary cell passed night and day in the service of his God. Not far from his retreat a humble shepherd tended his flock. Happening one day to fall into a deep slumber, a robber carried off his sheep. The owner of them turning a deaf ear to the excuses of his servant, ordered him to be put to death for his negligence—a proceeding which gave great offence to the hermit. "Oh, Heaven!" he exclaimed, "the innocent suffers for the guilty, and yet is unavenged by God! I will quit His service, and enter the giddy world once more." He accordingly left his hermitage; but the Almighty willed that he should not be lost, and an angel, in the form of a man, was sent to bear him company. Having made each other's acquaintance, they walked on together towards a crowded city. They entered it at nightfall, and entreated shelter at the house of a most noble captain. He took them in, and gave them a sumptuous supper, and then conducted them to a bedchamber decorated in the highest style of art. In the middle of the night the angel rose, and, going stealthily to an adjoining apartment, strangled the entertainer's only child who was sleeping in his cradle there. The hermit was horror-struck, but durst not reprove his murderous companion, who, though in human form, exercised over him the influence of a superior being. In the morning they arose, and went on to another city, where they were hospitably treated by one of the principal inhabitants. This person possessed and greatly prized a massive golden cup: in the night the angel stole it. Again the hermit held his peace through fear. On the morrow they continued their journey, and having met a pilgrim on the bridge, the angel requested him to become their guide. He consented, but had not gone many yards with them, before the angel seized him by the shoulders, and hurled him in the stream below. The hermit now came to the conclusion that his companion was the devil, and longed for an opportunity of leaving him secretly. As the vesper bell was ringing they reached a third city, and again sought shelter; but the burgess to whom they applied was a churl, and would not admit them into his house. He said, however, that, if they liked, they might sleep in his pig-sty. Not being able to procure a better lodging, they did so, and in the morning their surly host received, as his remuneration, the purloined goblet. The hermit *now* thought the angel was a madman, and told him they must part.

"Not until I have explained my conduct," said the angel. "Listen, and then go thy way. I have been sent to unfold to thee the mysteries of Providence. When thou wast in thine hermitage, the owner of a flock unjustly put his slave to death, and by so doing moved thy wrath; but the shepherd being the victim of ignorance and precipitate anger, will enjoy eternal bliss, whilst the master will not enter heaven until he has been tormented by remorse on earth, and purified by fire in purgatory. I strangled the child of our first host, because before his son's birth, he performed many works of mercy, but afterwards grew covetous in order to enrich his heir. God, in his love, is sometimes forced to chasten, and beneath the tears of the sorrowing parent his piety will spring again. I stole the cup of our second host, because, when the wine smiled brightly in it, it tempted him to sin. I cast the pilgrim into the water, because God willed to reward his former faith with everlasting happiness, but knew that, if he lingered any longer here below, he would be guilty of a mortal sin. And, lastly, I repaid the niggard hospitality of our third host with such a bounteous boon, to teach him for the future to be more generous. Henceforth, therefore, put a seal upon thy presumptuous lips, and condemn not the All-wise in thy mole-eyed folly." The hermit, hearing this, fell at the angel's feet, and pleaded earnestly for pardon. He received it, and returned to his hermitage, where he lived for many years a pattern of humility and faith, and at length sweetly fell asleep in Christ.

Predestination.—"Do you believe in predestination?" said the captain of a Mississippi steamer to a clergyman who happened to be travelling with him.

"Of course I do."

"And you also believe that what is to be will be?"

"Certainly."

"Well, I'm glad of it."

"Why?"

"Because I intend to pass that boat ahead in fifteen consecutive minutes, if there be any virtue in pine knots and loaded safety valves. So don't be alarmed, for if the bilers ain't to burst they won't."

Here the Divine began putting on his hat, and looking very much like backing out, which the Captain seeing, he observed:

"I thought you said you believed in predestination, and what is to be will be?"

"So I do, but I prefer being a little nearer the stern when it takes place!"

A new duty for a Watchman.—At 5 o'clock this morning a cry of "Watch!" was heard proceeding from a house in Liverpool street, East Boston, and upon Watchman Tewksbury proceeding to the street, he found an Irishman with his head extended from the window, who stated that his wife refused to get up and get his breakfast, and the Watchman was requested to come in and compel her. The Watchman, after giving the disconsolate husband a little good advice, left him to settle matters with his obstinate wife as he best could.—*Boston Traveller.*

Poverty not Crime.—Gov. Fish, in his inaugural message, says that out of 746 persons confined on Blackwell's Island at one time during the past year, upon the charge of vagrancy, 220 were there from the effect of "poverty, sickness, or destitution."

POLICE REPORTS OF NEW YORK.

From a communication of Mayor Woodhull, to the Fathers of the city recently installed, it appears that there are more than three thousand juvenile thieves in New York.

The following extracts from the last semi-annual report of the Chief of Police, will exhibit this melancholy fact more clearly:

"I deem it to be my duty to call the attention of your Honor to a deplorable and growing evil which exists amid this community, and which is spread over the principal business parts of the city. It is an evil and a reproach to our municipality, for which the laws and ordinances afford no adequate remedy. I allude to the constantly increasing numbers of vagrant, idle and vicious children of both sexes, who infest our public thoroughfares, hotels, docks, &c. Children who are growing up in ignorance and profligacy, only destined to a life of misery, shame and crime, and ultimately to a felon's doom. Their numbers are almost incredible, and to those whose business and habits do not permit them a searching scrutiny, the degrading and disgusting practices of these almost infants in the schools of vice, prostitution and rowdyism, would certainly be beyond belief. The offspring of always careless, generally intemperate, and oftentimes immoral and dishonest parents, they never see the inside of a school room, and so far as our excellent system of public education is concerned, it is to them an entire nullity. Left, in many instances, to roam day and night wherever their inclination leads them, a large proportion of these juvenile vagrants are in the daily practice of pilfering wherever opportunity offers, and begging where they cannot steal. Each year makes fearful additions to the ranks of these prospective recruits of infamy and sin, and from this corrupt and festering fountain flows on a ceaseless stream to the Penitentiary and the State Prison!

"Reports have been made to me from the Captains of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 10th, 11th and 13th Patrol Districts—from which it appears that the enormous number of 2,965 children are engaged as above described in these Wards alone. And of these *two-thirds are females, between eight and sixteen years of age!* This estimate I believe to be far short of the number actually engaged. Astounding as it may seem, there are many hundreds of parents in this city who absolutely drive them forth to practices of theft and semi-beastiality, that they themselves may live lazily on the means thus secured,—selling the very bodies and souls of those in whom their own blood circulates, for the means of dissipation and debauchery."

Florida Luxuries.—The following extract of a letter from an officer of the U. S. Army in Florida, to a friend in this city—written with the prospect of making himself and wife "comfortable in a log cabin, twelve by fifteen in the clear"—shows in glowing terms something of the luxuries and comforts to be enjoyed in that climate:

"I will give you a list of our *vegetables* for dinner yesterday, (Sunday,) and which were procured by S—— and myself after 3 o'clock in the morning, to wit: Fish, partridges, squirrels, curlew and ducks; all of which, enough to last two messes of three persons each for three days, were caught and killed between 10 o'clock, A. M., and 3, P. M:—*and we have not yet got into the good hunting grounds or fishing waters!* There is a place not far from here (say twenty or thirty miles) where *it is said*, the ducks are so fat they cannot dive; but that while they attempt it—their heads under the water and their tails sticking out—you may grab their legs, and thus 'bag' as many as you wish!

"I give you this story as it was related to me, and understand, distinctly, that I am not at all responsible for it. But one thing is certain—this is a great country; and our surgeon Dr. ——, who is an Irishman, has come to the conclusion that a man commencing without any ready cash starts with a capital of $1250 per year—($1000 in climate and $250 in pine-knots.)

"We 'won't' want any chimney to our cabin, but only a pine-knot fire in front. The luxuries of the soil and climate will be our food and raiment."

The letter is dated "In Camp, forty-five miles east from Tampa Bay, December 10, 1849," and we should think that the luxuries and riches of the soil and climate, such as it describes, would induce those who are thinking of going to California for fortunes, to turn their steps of emigration in another direction.—*N. O. Pic.*

The Albany Evening Journal says that the hearts of many passers by were deeply affected, in Beaver street, on Friday afternoon, by the sad sight of a little boy of eight or nine years of age endeavoring to sustain and lead home a drunken woman, doubtless his mother. He was a tidy-looking little fellow, who wept and hid his face in sorrow and shame, while struggling to hold up his tottering burden. He evidently felt keenly the degradation of his wretched parent, and shrunk from the gaze of those who met him, as if he (poor child) were the guilty party. That boy should have friends. Thanks to the morality and sense of propriety of our women, such scenes are of very rare occurrence in this country.

A Lieutenant Horse.—If a man who stands in the place of another be called a lieutenant, as a lieutenant colonel, &c., then whatever stands or acts in the place of a horse must be a lieutenant horse. If so, then did we last Tuesday see a lieutenant horse. A gentleman came riding into town in an old-fashioned gig, but instead of a horse, mare, or mule, he had in the shafts an ox. It appeared to be something new to the boys of our town, who gathered round in all their juvenile strength. It was the first horned horse ever we saw in a gig.—*N. C. Argus.*

An Example for Boys.—We have a lad in our employ, who, during the epidemic of the last summer, was almost at one moment deprived of both his parents by cholera. The father, in dying, left to his son, then about fifteen years of age, a small house, worth perhaps four hundred dollars. This house he rents to a family, at a dollar a week, seventy-five cents of which is deducted for his board. He carries papers for us and for an evening journal, receiving, from both, two dollars a week, which sum, with the two shillings of rent, he regularly deposites in the Savings Bank each Saturday night. The amount which he received for carrier's addresses, on New Year's day, will clothe him very comfortably for the coming year, and he will soon be enabled to pay off a small arrear still due upon his house and lot, which will leave that little property clear of incumbrance.

But the best of the story is that the little fellow is very fond of school, and though obliged to be up at his labors before daylight, is always at his seat in the public school which he attends, at the ringing of the bell in the morning. In the afternoon he is obliged to leave at recess, in order to attend to his duties on the evening paper.

Who shall say that this forlorn lad, thus left to his own guidance, may not rise to opulence and distinction, in spite of the many perils that surround him?—*Buffalo Courier.*

A New Enterprise.—One of our comeouter friends tells a story of a Yankee Missionary, who, not succeeding as well as he could wish in converting the heathen, made a contract to *run the car of Juggernaut by steam.*—*Chronotype.*

The Age of Imposture.—A Mr. Martin mysteriously disappeared recently from Niles, Michigan, and murder was immediately suspected. A clairvoyant in the neighborhood saw him with his throat cut at the bottom of a river, which was dragged without producing the mutilated body. A few days after, the man "turned up" in Vermont, alive and well.

The following toast was drunk at a recent abolition meeting:—"Here is to de African fair sex—natural sweetness needs no perfumery, nor color no paint." Twenty-six cheers, and grins by the acre.

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FOREIGN.

Two Weeks Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, January 14.

The Canada, from Liverpool, arrived at Halifax yesterday morning. The following summary was communicated by telegraph to the associated press.

Cotton has risen since the departure of the last steamer, one farthing per pound on general descriptions. The prices quoted on the 28th were, fair Uplands 6⅜, Mobile 6½, Orleans 6⅝, with an upward tendency in the market.

The business done at the Liverpool corn market on the same day was moderate, but an improved tone existed, and prices were rather higher than on that day fortnight. Wheat advanced two-pence per 70 lbs. Fine brands American flour brought 25s, ordinary 23s 6d. Indian corn—White 29s a 30s, yellow 28 a 29s.

Money continues abundant. Consols closed at 96¼; 3 per cents 96⅛ a ⅜, and the 3¼ per cents 97⅞ a ⅝.

American securities continue firm and in fair demand.

Bullion has increased in the coffers of the Bank of England to within a trifle of £17,000,000, a fact unprecedented in the annals of the Bank. The amount of notes in circulation does not bear any fair proportion to the bullion.

Commercial accounts from India received on the 20th are most cheering, and, as large orders have arrived for the manufacturing districts, reports from those quarters lead to hope that the new year will commence with improved prospects.

Almost every loom in Lancashire is busily employed at full time, and everything bore the appearance of affluence and prosperity.

A better demand has existed for iron during the last month than is customary at this season. Prices were firm, with a disposition to improvement, both in pig and manufactured iron.

The political news from England is not of much importance. Everything is as dull as the season itself.

Parliament will assemble for the despatch of business on the 3d of February, when it is rumored that various political and commercial measures will be brought before the Legislature. On the subject of the annexation of Canada to the United States, the Morning Advertiser has the following:

"The Cabinet has under its consideration the question of a severance between the mother country and her Canadian possessions. The conclusion arrived at is, that England would be no actual loser were the Canadas to carry the threats of separation into effect. The result of a careful examination of the Canadian connection in all its aspects is, that so far from England being a sufferer from the renunciation of their allegiance to the British crown, on the part of the Canadians, she would be an actual gainer. It is a well ascertained fact that the expenses of the connexion have more than counterbalanced its advantages. The maintenance of that part of our colonial possessions subjects us to a yearly expenditure of more than £300,000 in hard cash.—Will any one tell us that the Canadas confer on us benefits at all equivalent to this? It may be, indeed, debated whether our exports to the Canadas would not be as great as they have been at any former period. At any rate, we speak advisedly when we say that this country will be no loser by the secession of the Canadas. That is certainly the conclusion at which the Ministry have arrived, after the most able and careful deliberation. On that conclusion they have resolved to act.—When the session opens, we shall see the facts brought fully before the public, with the grounds on which the Cabinet has come to the resolution at which it has arrived."

The hon. Mr. Webb and *suite* arrived at Liverpool by the Yorkshire, *en route* to Vienna, to commence his diplomatic duties at the Austrian Court.

Accounts from Vienna and Berlin of the 22d ultimo say that a rebellion on a most formidable scale had broken out in Servia. Sclavonia and the military boundaries are up in arms against the Austrian Government. The Sclavonian and Servian boundary regiments have revolted and raised the cordon of the Turkish frontier—so that their rear is fully secured. They are assured beforehand of all support from their brethren in Turkey. A circumstance which will complicate the relations, already sufficiently intricate, between Austria and the Porte. The boundary regiments which have revolted are among the bravest and hardiest soldiers in the Austrian service. The ground of their rising is resistance to the decree of November 18th, organizing the "Woiwodeschaft." The chief movement is in the Syrmian, Peterwardein and Tepaikist military districts, which are exasperated at being excluded from the "Woiwodeschaft." The military force alone of the rebels is estimated at 120,000 men, with 110 cannon, and, if they are joined by the Croats, which appears highly probable, they will have 200,000 men, with 300 cannon.

The numbers of the insurgents are daily swelled by deserters from the Austrian regiments in Peterwardein, Esseg, &c. It is said that Russia has been intriguing to get up this insurrection, in order to have both Austria and Turkey entirely dependent upon her; in proof of which, the latest accounts from Servia mention that the Russian agitation is daily growing more open and daring, and that the incredible activity of the agents of that power leads to the conclusion that a sanguinary entanglement will speedily manifest itself between Russia and Turkey. The Prince of Servia has already refused to pay the tribute due to the Porte, of 34,000 ducats, and the arming of all male adults is carried on with the greatest possible activity, without any one knowing where the arms come from.

A foreign letter says that "the French are gaining ground against the Arabs, but at a fearful cost of blood. These defend themselves and their country bravely, dying but not surrendering. Eight hundred had retreated to an *oasis*, where they fought until the last man was killed. Literally there was not one left to tell the tale. This beats Thermopylæ, from which there was *one* fugitive."

There arrived at New York on Friday from various ports in Europe 3,301 emigrant passengers, making a total since 1st Jan'y of 7,404, an average of 673 per day.

NEW YORK, Jan'y 14.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHEROKEE FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamship Cherokee from Chagres and Jamaica, arrived yesterday. She left Chagres on the 2d and Kingston on the 5th inst.

The Cherokee brings two hundred and forty-four passengers. She has $340,668 on her manifest, and in addition about as much more, it is said, in the possession of passengers.

By this arrival we have received San Francisco papers to the 1st, and Panama to the 26th of December.

THE GOLD REGIONS.

The intelligence from the mining districts is to the 24th of November, contained in the Placer Times of that date. The rains had not then abated, and the prospects were generally discouraging for the miners. Many of them, who intended to winter at the settlements, instead of the mines, were caught by the storm, before their preparations for removal were completed, nearly destitute of provisions, for which they were forced to rely upon the stores of the mountain trading posts. As a consequence, the supply at these depots was becoming very scanty, and prices had become very high.

Subsequent to this, however, the weather had become pleasant at San Francisco, and probably so in the mountain districts, and the Alta California of the latest date was anticipating that the roads to the mines would soon be in comparatively good order.

From the Placer Times, Nov. 17.

All the necessaries of life have advanced within a few days past, and there is little prospect of their falling again before next Summer. Flour is now fifty dollars the barrel, and scarce at that; loaves of bread which could be bought for 6 cents in New York are selling for 75 cents; beef, which was selling last week for 12½ cents, is now 50; mutton is held at a dollar pr. lb.; veal 75 cents.

During last week we were somewhat "hurried up" by the election printing, which gave our compositors an opportunity of making something over a hundred dollars each—a sum which probably was never before handed to a journeyman printer in this or any other country for a week's work.

Lumber has gone up within a few days to 400 and 450 dollars per thousand, and as there is but a very small stock on hand, it will probably advance still higher.

A private letter in the Tribune says:—

About 40,000 persons will winter in the mines, the greater portion of them upon the Rio Americano, the Stanislaus and the Mariposa. The yield of gold seems to be on the increase, and from all appearance there will be a large quantity dug during the winter.

The journeymen carpenters had held a meeting in Sacramento City, and resolutions were adopted to demand sixteen dollars a day for work performed for contractors, and twenty dollars a day from merchants and others.

A letter from San Francisco says: Several suicides have been committed, through disappointment and despondency. Physicians who are connected with the hospitals here, inform me that they have frequent cases of lunacy under their charge, some caused by the sudden accumulation of gold, and others by the lack of it. Poor human nature!

The clown in the circus at San Francisco receives a salary of twelve thousand dollars a year.

Newspapers thrive in California, as they do every where within the pale of the republic. The Placer Times, the little sheet published at Sacramento city, and the pioneer newspaper in the Sacramento valley, has been enlarged to double its former dimensions. The city has increased in the same proportion. The journeymen in the Placer Times office have lately made $100 per week by the press of work.

The present population of California, including the overland emigration, is thus summed up by the Alta California: Americans, 62,000; Californians, 13,000; foreigners, 18,500—total, 94,000.

From April 12th to November 28th 667 females arrived at San Francisco, and 24,833 males.

Reported Discovery of a Gold Mine.—The Panama Echo says it is a positive fact that a gold mine has been discovered in the province of Veragaus, on the Isthmus. Some Americans had resolved to go and dig there, instead of proceeding to California.

Gold Shipped from California.—An intelligent gentleman from California estimates the amount of Gold shipped at the mines at $30,000,000 for the year 1849. He supposes that not more than one third of the amount dug finds its way to the United States. Oregon receives a great deal which is sent back there by her laboring people. Chili also receives vast sums, and England also. A great quantity of gold also remains in the country.

N. Y. Express.

Latest Returned Gold Digger.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce, of Saturday evening, says:—

We have just seen a returned miner from California, who, with his own hands has dug and delivered here, above his expenses, about 24lbs. of gold, which has netted him $5,500. He spent but six months at the diggins, and claims no extraordinary *luck*, his success being based entirely upon daily industry and habits of thrift. His health is unbroken, and he confirms the previous reports of the gold region, that the same industry and sagacity are requisite to success there, which attend profitable labor all over the world.

Thomas Meacham, who died recently in Hopkinton, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., had killed in that wilderness region 214 wolves, 77 panthers, 219 bears, and 2550 deer; 3600 varmints!

Dr. Channing says: "The greatest man is he who chooses the right with invincible resolution, who resists the sorest temptations from within and without, who bears the heaviest burdens cheerfully, who is calmest in storms, and most fearless under menace and frowns, whose reliance on truth, on virtue, on God, is most unfaltering."

ANOTHER "USED UP MAN."

"The able and *accomplished* Forney of Philadelphia was defeated. By reference to the proceedings in another column, it will be seen that Mr. Campbell received the votes of *eight Democratic members.*"

Union.

This fling at the "eight Democratic members" has provoked a card from Mr. A. W. Venable—who lays the blame upon Northern Democrats. Bundlecund replies to father Abraham in a column of characteristic rhetoric. He deplores the defeat of the "*accomplished* Forney," with a fervor of grief, that leaves no doubt of its sincerity. There is an end of champaigne and suppers—and the bill has to be footed. But the very reason that makes Bundlecund weep, affords comfort to other people. We shall now be able at this end of the railroad, to get a pair of canvass-backs!

But Bundlecund is not content with sighing over the vanished Flesh-pots. He digs Mr. Venable under the fifth rib with remorseless cruelty. He tells him, that Forney was the nominee of the caucus—that it was the duty of Democrats to vote for him, 'till he was withdrawn—that the Northern Democrats, behind whom Mr. V. takes shelter, "*did not vote for, and elect a Whig*"—and that therefore, this was a mere subterfuge!

The quarrel is a very pretty one!

Richmond Whig.

THE GREAT UNANSWERED.

Senator Foote is the only man, except Judge Marshall, who has been able to make speeches that remain entirely unanswered! Nay, he has the advantage even of the Chief Justice in this particular.—That great man made *one* speech, (in the case of Jonathan Robbins,) to which no one replied, because it was probably unanswerable. Mr. Foote, during his short Senatorial career, has made at least fifty of the same sort. Nobody ever answers Foote; nobody can answer him. There is nothing in his speeches which present a tangible point. He enjoys the eminent gift of declaiming for hours without saying any thing at all; a gift which he is believed to monopolise, and which no man envies him.

Foote has tried his hand upon all the notabilities of the Senate, and with the same result. Calhoun, Benton, Seward, Clay, all have been answered *by* Foote, but none of them, as yet, have answered him. He still maintains his proud position. He is alike unanswered and unanswerable.—*Richmond Whig.*

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The "Union" sets itself up for a teacher of "decency and dignity," forsooth! It charges the National Intelligencer with having lately applied the term "Locofoco" to the Democratic party. The epithet has, we suppose, found its way into our columns by its being employed in an article copied from some other journal. It is one which we do not like, and are not in the habit of using; for it is one which, in our understanding of it, we would not apply indiscriminately to any party on account of mere difference of opinion. Such a warfare we do not indulge in, though there may be individuals in that party to whom it would apply with undoubted propriety.

The "Union" says, however, that it is "a blackguard epithet." We shall, of course, not bandy vulgar epithets and foul language, the use of which we regard at all times as disreputable, with the 'Union.' We could show, from the columns of the paper upon whose foundation the "Union" was built up, that the epithet thus stigmatized was accepted and avowed by that paper as long as five years ago, and perhaps further back. In the Democratic Conventions this epithet has been avowed and made a boast of, as characterizing the Democratic party, and especially as applicable to the candidate nominated by that party for the Presidency in 1844. It happens to be in our power, without losing time, to turn to the record of the proceedings of that Convention. In the "Globe" of June 6, 1844, is to be found the report of the proceedings of the Baltimore Convention on the 29th day of the preceding month, in which Mr. Frazer, of Pennsylvania, when about to change his vote from Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Polk, thus expressed himself:

"Who are we going for now? (said Mr. F.) We are going for the man who fought so bravely and so undauntingly the Whigs of Tennessee—*the pure, whole-hog* Locofoco *Democrat*, who goes against a Bank of the United States, and all corrupting monopolies; against the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands; against the assumption of the debts of the States by the Federal Government; against the Tory Whigs of this country and tyrannizing England; in a word, a man who goes against the ring-streaked and speckled Whig party, and all its odious abominable measures."

Cass's Resolution.—The correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune writes that the fate of this bungling attempt of the old Demagogue to make political capital, is sealed. It cannot get more than 16 votes. Mr. Calhoun will vote against it. Mr. King of Alabama, and Mr. Benton will speak against it.

Gen. Cass and the abolitionists and Bundlecund of the Union, are its principal supporters. Once acknowledge the right of Foreign Governments to interfere with our domestic institutions, and we shall have surrendered our independence. That's the secret of the approbation extended to Cass's movement by the Abolitionists. They wish to bring the "High Court of Nations" to bear upon Southern slavery. Cass's resolution fully recognizes their right to arraign us.—*Richmond Whig.*

The North West Passage.—A letter in the Courier and Enquirer, dated at Mazatlan on the 23d of November, in noticing the arrival there of the British frigate Amphitrite, says:—"They have discovered a N. W. passage in lat. 73 and about 30½, and gone one degree and a half farther North than any vessel has previously been. They have discovered a new continent—but on account of ice he could not approach nearer than fifteen miles to land. Did not find Sir John Franklin, and on account of ice were forced to leave.

A Cherokee Law, passed at their late council, makes it the duty of the sheriffs of the several districts, each, to summon a guard of four men to assist in searching for whiskey, and, if found, to spill it upon the ground. All the murders committed in the nation are caused by the use of whiskey.

FROM THE CHARLESTON MERCURY.

A FEW QUESTIONS TO MY NORTHERN BRETHREN.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Being a native and resident of the North, and only a traveller in the Southern States, I feel privileged to enquire of that portion of my fellow-citizens who are so bitter in their enmity to the institution of slavery, what is your object? To many of you I am known as a writer of some candor and truthfulness, though mostly confined to agricultural subjects, from which I would not now deviate, only in the hope that whatever light I may be able to give, will add a mite to guide us through the threatening darkness, that unless soon dispelled, will assuredly dissolve this, to me, much loved Union of the States of my native land.

First then: Is that your object? Do you earnestly desire dissolution? If so, why not say so at once? If that is not your object, what is it? What do you propose, in case you can effect the abolition of slavery in all the States? Is it to benefit the negro race, or is it to wreak vengeance upon those who hold them? If it is the former, I have only to give my opinion, after a long and careful investigation of the whole subject, and more extended travel and better opportunity to make observations than has probably fallen to any other Northern man, that no evil of so fearful import could fall upon the whole mass of the negroes of the South this day, as to free them from the control of their masters.

Take them as a whole, with very, very few exceptions, and they are the best fed, best clothed, best housed, best provided for in sickness, infancy and old age, and lightest worked, of any of the laboring class in the world.

And more than that, they enjoy the great object, end and aim of life, in a higher degree than you yourselves do, for they are more contented, cheerful and happy, and never repine or sigh for liberty; and, in point of morality, nay, religion, they excel any of the lower orders of any country; and their masters, instead of being the monsters that you deem them, are as well beloved by their slaves as you are by your hirelings; aye more, by your children.

I could name hundreds of instances, where I have seen marks of the strongest ties of affection, and where the death of the master or mistress would produce more real distress among the negroes than would the loss of one of their own number. It is a solemn fact, that slavery as it is generally understood at the North, does not exist at the South.

Nowhere have I seen any exercise of that wanton cruelty so often described. Whipping or other punishment is like Tubal's account of his pursuit of Shylock's daughter: "I often come within hearing of her but never saw her"—and so it is with cruelty to negroes. It is often heard of at the North, but never seen at the South.

I have often heard persons express the greatest apprehension and dread of the negroes, and they could hardly believe me when I have told them with what perfect fearlessness of all insurrectionary movements I have travelled and dwelt among them. Even now, at this present writing, I am upon a rice plantation, thirty miles from Charleston, and isolated from neighbors, where there are upwards of 200 slaves, and about half a dozen whites, including women and children, occupying two houses, as open and free of access as a New England farm house, and as free from all fear of being disturbed by the negroes, as the owner of that farm house is of his own children. No servants in any of the Free States are so trustworthy, or so kind and respectful, as these "poor miserable slaves." And why should they not be? for here a negro is treated with kindness and respect, but as a negro, and not elevated as a white man. How is it at the North? There he is constantly told that in every thing but his color he is equal to his "white brother," but in all their actions the said white brothers take care to impress it upon the "man of color" that he is not a white man, and never will be treated as one. The consequence is he is discontented and unhappy, and sighing from his degraded position in society ten times more earnestly than slaves sigh for freedom in the South.

Why, then, would you abolish—not slavery, as you view it, for it is not here—but the condition of things that enables a few whites to superintend and manage a large number of negroes, and cause them to labor and provide for their own comfortable support, in a far better manner than they would do if freed from that superintendence and management of a superior mind?

Abolish it you cannot. Change it you may, but only to put it in a worse form. The rice swamps of South Carolina, and the sugar fields of Louisiana, and the broad acres of cotton in all the Southern States, that never have been cultivated by any but negro laborers, never will be; and there, as long as these lands continue to be cultivated, the negro will be a slave to the white owner, call him by what name you will; *and never will his condition be better than it is now.*

Why then will you continue to agitate the subject, unless you are determined to dissolve the Union? You have called, and are daily calling, as good men as ever lived, by all the vile names that the copiousness and billingsgate of the English language can furnish, merely because he calls the negro slave, instead of "brother," until you have goaded their high born spirits to the last point of forbearance; and unless you cease the irritation that you have so long persevered in, the days of this Union are numbered. "A house divided against itself cannot stand."

I write to you in the spirit of brotherly kindness, to beg of you to pause and reflect. I have no interest to prompt me to advocate the cause of the South, but I know her people well: and more noble sons of America do not breathe; none that possess all the attributes of good men, than do a large majority of those that you denounce as "inhuman monsters," "traffickers in human flesh and blood," and "unworthy to associate with freemen," because they continue peaceably to exercise the right that your ancestors accorded to them, and to cultivate the land that their insalubrious climate will not allow them to cultivate themselves, by slave labor.

Pause and reflect. I know these people well. I know that their patience is nearly exhausted. If the people of the North desire to perpetuate this Union, they must cease to irritate the South without cause or reason, and frown down the disorganizing demagogues and Abolitionists at home.

Be assured that I am a friend of my country—the whole country—one and inseparable. SOLON ROBINSON.

Great Britain—Supply of Cotton.—The following singular, but thoughtful passage, occurs in the last British book upon the United States:

Mackay's Western World.

"As regards the supply of Cotton," says Mackay, "we are as much at the mercy of America as if we were starving, and to her alone we looked for food. She need not withhold her wheat; America could starve us by withholding her Cotton.—True, it is as much her interest as ours to act differently; and so long as it continues so, no difficulty will be experienced. But a combination of circumstances may be supposed, in which America, at little cost to herself, might strike us an irrecoverable blow; a crisis might arrive, when, by momentarily crippling our industry, she might push in and deprive us of the markets of the world. And who, should the opportunity arise, will guarantee her forbearance? Fill England with their provisions—let her harbors be choked and her granaries bursting with their stores; what a spectacle would she present on a stoppage of one year's supply of Cotton! It would do more to prostrate her in the dust than all the armaments which America and Europe, combined, could hurl against her. What a tremendous power is this in the hands of a rival."

And yet this tremendous power is altogether dependent upon the continuance of an institution, which receives the fiercest denunciations from a large portion of professing patriots.

OVERFLOW OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Still another crevasse has occurred in the embankment of the Mississippi river. It is in the parish of St. John. The New Orleans Bee of the 5th instant thus speaks of it:

"The accounts from the crevasse in the parish of St. John the Baptist are of the most alarming character. Mr. Gobet, who assisted in stopping the break at Sauve's plantation last summer, has just returned from the scene of destruction, and he informs us that it is difficult to conceive the extent of injury already inflicted. The immense width of the crevasse, covering already twelve acres, gives it the resemblance of a vast river, and the water is pouring through with a velocity which apparently bids defiance to all efforts to arrest its ruinous course. The flood has already reached the rear of Mr. Saniat's plantation, in the parish of Jefferson, and at the moment of writing this Mr. Sauve has again probably the misfortune of having his lands overflowed. It is the opinion of many intelligent planters residing near the spot that the city of New Orleans is exposed to imminent danger; indeed, some go so far as to assert that the Mississippi will form a new arm, and thus surround us entirely with water. The swamps are filling up rapidly, and in many spots there is no less than eight feet water at the present moment. We deem it of the very last importance that no time should be lost by the authorities in devising the requisite means to protect us from this second inroad of the deluge. We are far from being alarmists, but the information conveyed to us from practical men leaves but little doubt of the melancholy fact that we are again exposed to the horrors of an inundation."

The man by the name of Barker, elected Mayor of Pittsburg, was in prison six months for preaching in the streets against the Catholics. Strange cause that for imprisonment in a free country. The injustice of his sentence excited the popular feeling so much against the Catholics, that the people elected him Mayor.

Mayor of Pittsburg.—Mr. Barker, the newly elected Mayor of Pittsburg, was inaugurated on Friday last, the Sheriff having allowed him to leave the jail for that purpose. Judge Patton, who a few months ago sentenced him to prison, administered the oath of office: after which Mr. Barker handed in a list of appointments, and was conducted back to jail, to await the arrival of the pardon which had been granted him by the Governor.

Dr. Webster in Jail.—The Boston Post learns that Dr. Webster has made frequent complaints to Mr. Andrews, the jailer, that the occupants of the cells in his immediate vicinity are in the habit of shouting out to him at nights, uttering all sorts of unkind epithets, such as, "You're the man that cut up Dr. Parkman," "You're a murderer," "You're a bloodthirsty scoundrel, &c. Mr. Andrews had no other knowledge of this matter except what he heard from Dr. Webster. He one night placed two men in the passage way that leads to the cells, where they remained until morning, but heard no unpleasant noises. The day following this the Doctor repeated his complaint to Mr. Andrews, saying that "last night the same outrages had been repeated." Mr. Andrews, knowing this not to be true, of course concludes that the Doctor's imagination is so wrought upon, or that his dreams are of such an unpleasant character, as to produce, in some degree, mental aberration. Dr. Webster has lost much of the buoyancy of spirit that sustained him when he first became an inmate of the jail.

The New Orleans Delta publishes an anonymous letter, dated Washington, Texas, in which the writer says that Dr. Webster is innocent of the murder of Dr. Parkman, and that he himself is guilty, and that he is going to California. The letter is regularly postmarked, addressed "Delta," signed "Oronoke," and written on coarse paper, in an illiterate style.—The Editors think it is not a hoax.

New and Valuable.—Catch a rat in a wire trap, keep him until night, then procure a preparation of phosphorus in oil, apply it all over the rat, except his head, and turn him loose into his hole. Such scampering and getting out of the house that occurs as his phosphorescent majesty pursues his alarmed friends, whom he is anxious to overtake, afford certainly a security against the return of the depredators for a long season. Try it, ye who doubt.

Suffolk Chronicle.

Gold! Gold!!—We gave notice in our last, of gold found in one of our Western counties, and we have seen specimens in the possession of N. W. Woodfin, Esq., of this place, of a mine in Cherokee, as beautiful and pure as we have ever noticed from any mine in the State. The Messrs. Woodfin of this place, and Mr. McDowell, of Burke, have sent on hands, and are making preparations to thoroughly test the properties of the ore and the mine.

We have never been able to account for the non-appearance or non-discovery of gold to any extent, in the counties west of the Blue Ridge, while it lies all along on both sides of them in abundance. We hope that it yet may prove as plentiful here as in other portions of the State, awarding not only employment, but profit to the labor of our many idle hands a good part of the year all over the Western counties, and save them from the dreams of and trips to California, that land of golden visions and realities.—*Asheville Messenger.*

We are indebted to an esteemed correspondent for the following agreeable intelligence:

"*California has made her thousands, but old Randolph her tens of thousands!*

From the labor of two men twelve days, Mr. E. P. Miller, of Sawyerville, realized 5½ lbs. of virgin gold. From 60 bushels of select ore he received 2230 dwts. in the amalgum."—*Ashborough Herald.*

Plank Road from Baltimore to Govanstown.—Great Dividends from such Roads.—It is a wonder some one or more of the turnpike companies, whose roads lead from Baltimore, do not try the planking of the same, and thus secure to the stockholders handsome dividends instead of the small amount now paid. We have not the slightest doubt were a plank road made from Baltimore to Govanstown that the company would be enabled to declare a dividend of fifteen or twenty per cent. per annum, instead of one or two per cent. as is the case now. The beauty of a drive over the same, and the novelty of such a turnpike, added to the miserable roads for a pleasure ride about our city generally, would attract an immense business. We gather from the New York papers the following facts in relation to plank roads in that State: "The Utica and Bridgewater road, 20 miles long, and costing $40,000, pays 25 per cent. regularly. The Boonville road pays 22 per cent. The Watertown road pays 25 per cent. The Forea and Johnson road, 4 miles long, and costing $8,000, pays regularly 50 per cent."

Baltimore Sun.

Counterfeit Bills of the Commercial Bank of Columbia.—We have been shown two twenty dollar Bills, purporting to be of the Commercial Bank of Columbia, which are counterfeit. They are numbered 86 and 44, and both lettered nb—Charles Toppen & Co., Phila., engravers. They are payable to J. J. Jones or bearer; dated Columbia, May 1st, 1844; and signed, J. A. Crawford, Cashr.; A. Blanding, President—their date being five years after the death of the President, Col. Blanding. The vignette is the Genius of Agriculture, surrounded with appropriate symbols. On the left is the figure of Washington, and on the right a head. The signatures of President and Cashier are engraved, not written. They were received from a Tennessee hog drover, living in Rutledge county, Tennessee.

Charleston Courier.

The Wetmore Defalcation.—A despatch in the New York Express, dated Washington, Jan. 11, says:

I have at length succeeded in getting at the truth of the Navy Agent's deficit. Official figures show that the vouchers deducted, there is a government balance due from Mr. Wetmore, amounting to one hundred and eighty one thousand five hundred and eighty dollars seventy-nine cents.

New Invention.—An important improvement in carriage wheels has just been patented by Mr. Isaac B. Ward, of Camden, New Jersey. It consists in casting the felloes of iron (afterward rendered malleable) from a beautiful pattern in segments of the circle of the required wheel, and uniting their ends together and to the wrought iron tire by means of radial bolts passed through the tire and felloes, and countersunk in such manner that it is impossible for them to become disengaged before removing the nuts, or to break them by the application of a heavy blow to the tire; and yet, should it be required to remove one of the felloes and replace it by another, it can be done at once, as they are all cast of the same size and shape. One set of these felloes will serve for several tires and hubs, and are very durable. Wheels made of them present a very neat appearance, far superior to anything of the kind ever before made.

Never Give Up.—Here is something, (says the Troy Post) for those who are mourning under misfortune, from the New York Morning Star. Read it, and "try again."

"All young men have to be ruined once, if they begin rich or prosperous. Nothing but a miracle can save them. They either get married before they can afford the luxury of a wife, or fail—and then, and not till then, they are good for any thing.—Men are not made by coaxing. They seldom thrive long on sugar plums. To be men they must be taught it; and the sooner they begin the better. Oaks are rooted in wind and storm. Oaks are therefore trustworthy. Hot house plants come up in a few days, and perish accordingly.

"Look about you, and you will scarcely find an old or rich man who has not, at some period of his life, been a bankrupt, either in health or property. Such men, having learned by God's providences the value of what they have lost, and being undiscouraged, have always found themselves strengthened by their fall."

Out of 258 deaths in New Bedford, Mass., last year, 56 were married females, and 183 single.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 10.—Brig Bordeaux from N. York; Schrs. E. Hinds from Boston, Matilda E. Wells and Julia from N. York, John E. Smith from Nassau, N. P. 11.—Brig Ellen Read from Boston; Schrs. Chas. Mills from New York, Timothy Pharo from Charleston, Br. Schr. Latimer from Newport, (Wales.) 13.—Schrs. Capt. John from Bermuda, Glass Blower from Charleston. 15.—Brigs Albemarle from Turks Island, Naraguagus from Boston. 16.—Schr. Hydrangea from Boston. 17.—Schr. Elouise from New York.

THE STATE OF OHIO AND THE UNION.

IN SENATE OF OHIO, FEBRUARY 3, 1847.

Mr. Goddard, from the Select Committee, made the following Report:

The Select Committee, to which was referred the memorial of certain inhabitants of the counties of Columbiana and Mahoning, praying the General Assembly of the State of Ohio to *declare the Federal Union dissolved*, now report:

It did not need the instructions of the Senate to induce the committee to report adversely to the prayer of the petitioners. The proposition is traitorous and disloyal. It is not a thing to be entertained or reasoned upon. The perpetuity of the Union should be assumed—regarded as a fixed fact, not to be debated or questioned. Attachment to the Union should be a feeling—a sentiment in every American breast. It should be instinctive. The American should imbibe it with his mother's milk. It should grow with his growth and strengthen with his strength—be the confidence of his youth, the pride of his manhood, and the solace of his old age. Next to the duties which an American owes to his God, are the duties he owes to his country. The first of these is, Preserve the Union; the second, Preserve the Union; the third, Preserve the Union.

The value of the Union cannot be calculated; if it could, Ohio could show how vastly important that Union is to her. Centrally situated, her citizens sending the products of their industry at one season through the artificial channels of the North, and at another by the great river of the South, finding access to the ocean at points 2,000 miles apart, what portion of the Union could Ohio spare? Where would she draw the dividing line? Shall the beautiful river which forms her southern boundary, now teeming with peaceful commerce, free as the air we breathe, and witnessing no hostilities but the generous competition of enterprising people, shall that be the boundary line between independent and unconnected States? Then may we expect to see arrayed upon the opposite banks hostile armies of the divided nations. Bristling cannon shall supplant the waving wheat upon its hills—the march of armed men tread down the products of its valleys, and the waters of the Ohio be discolored with the blood of her sons. Are our citizens prepared for this? Can the memorialists, many of whom belong to the gentler sex, averse to civil commotion and bloodshed—ministering angels to man when pain and sickness distracts him, tempering with their softness the rough asperities of man's nature—can they willingly see such possible consequences with complacency?

When the first President of the United States, the Father of his Country, was about retiring from that high office to which the partiality of his grateful countrymen had twice unanimously called him, he addressed to them an affectionate letter, prompted only by the great love he bore to the people he had saved, and containing sentiments which should be perpetually cherished by the American people. This paper, usually styled Washington's Farewell Address, and bearing date September 17, 1796, should, next to the Bible, be the daily reading of our people. His warning voice must be forgotten, his counsels contemned and disregarded, before any one can be willing to raise a parricidal hand against the Union of these States.

The committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions.

CHAS. B. GODDARD,
JOHN MARTIN,
A. P. EDGERTON.

Resolved, That the memorialists have liberty to withdraw their memorial.

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the Secretary of State cause to be printed an edition of Washington's Farewell Address, and distributed to each school district in the State.

Annexation Contagious—Significant Movements in the British West Indies.—Our files of the Jamaica Despatch, received by the Cherokee, as late as 11th ult., breathe nothing but a determined spirit of hostility towards the Home Government. Their arguments and mode of argument remind one of the signs and portents, in this country, just anterior to the War of the Revolution. The Despatch of the 10th publishes the American Declaration of Independence, and pronounces upon it a warmer eulogy than ever the pen of an Englishman wrote before. There is a good deal said, too, about the illustrious Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, and other worthies whose heads England would have given to the block, had she had the power, as she had the will, some seventy years ago. The memories of Wallace and Bruce, and Lindsay and Russel are also invoked to stir up a feeling among the British people in Jamaica, that must eventually result in rebellion, Revolution, or something, equally uncomfortable for Brother Bull, on the other side of the Atlantic. Verily it is hard work, now a days, to keep out his progeny that are knocking at the North and the South, for admission into Uncle Sam's family circle!

N. Y. Express.

Sergeants *King* and *Queen*, of the United States army, died suddenly at Carlisle, Pa., and were both buried on New Year's day. They resided in the same family.

A clergyman of Bristol—the Rev. Thos. Roberts—who has visited 167 prisoners under sentence of death, found that 164 had attended executions.

Valuable Testimony from the South.

We like, at all times, to give credit when credit is due, and if at the same time we can relieve the distressed, we are doubly gratified; we therefore give the following voluntary testimony as to the beneficial effects of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, by the editor of the Columbia South Carolinian, who appears to have obtained great relief by its use.—*Old Dominion, Portsmouth, Va.*

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—We seldom resort to patent medicines, having a great respect for the skill of the regular profession, but chance threw into our way the above named medicine, immediately after the close of the last session of the Legislature, when our lungs were almost dried up by the highly rarified atmosphere of our stove-warmed State House. The Balsam immediately relieved us of a most harassing cough, which threatened our health in a serious degree. We feel that we are indebted to it for some fifteen pounds of animal weight—which addition once felt, cannot be forgotten.

None is genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville; and Wm. Shaw, Wilmington, N. C.; and by Dr. A. Malloy, Cheraw, S. C.

Blanks of all kinds,

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1850.

THE QUESTION OF QUESTIONS.—The discussion of the Wilmot Proviso, and its kindred topics, is not confined to the Press or to Congress. A number of State Legislatures are in session, and nearly if not quite all of them have the subject before them, in some shape or other. Our attention is at this moment attracted to the Legislatures of Massachusetts and Virginia.

In Massachusetts, resolutions were presented in the House of Representatives on the 11th instant, declaring slavery a sin in the sight of God, and that it should be abolished in the District of Columbia, and no State or territory should be admitted into the Union without its restriction. The resolutions instructed their Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote in accordance with their views.

We take it for granted that the madness of fanaticism will press these resolutions to adoption. And so it will happen, that as long as Massachusetts merchants and seamen could make money out of the slave trade,—as long as the constitution did not forbid them to steal the native Africans, and bring them here for sale,—as long as they owned any slaves themselves,—they failed to discover any sin in slavery. But no sooner had the institution ceased to be profitable to themselves, than they set about to perpetrate a new robbery, —a robbery from those to whom they had sold the stolen Africans.

Of similar import are the resolutions actually adopted by the Legislature of Vermont, and now under discussion in the Senate of the U. S.

These madmen cannot suppose that the South will submit to such insults and wrong. It must be their *intention*, quite as much as it is believed to be that of some at the South, to break up this Union. Thus again do "extremes meet." And greatly do we fear, that between them they will accomplish their detestable scheme.

In the Virginia Legislature, when the Governor laid the abominable resolutions of Vermont before the House, they were received with a very natural indignation. Mr. Syme of Petersburg moved the following resolution, *which was unanimously adopted by both Houses*, viz:—

Resolved by the General Assembly of Virginia, That the resolutions from the State of Vermont be returned to the Governor of this Commonwealth, with a request that they be returned to the Governor of Vermont; and that the Governor of Vermont be informed that the Legislature of Virginia understand their constitutional rights and mean to maintain them.

Mr. Burwell further moved the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on the Wilmot Proviso, &c.:—

Resolved by the General Assembly, That it be and is hereby recommended to the people of Virginia, not to import, purchase, or consume any article the produce or manufacture of the State of Vermont, or of any other State in this Union which shall address to Virginia the language of menace or of reproach.

Mr. Claiborne, the chairman of that committee, then presented its report on so much of the Governor's Message as it had been charged to consider. The report, first, re-affirmed the resolutions of 1847-8 and 1848-9, and, secondly, approved the plan of a Southern Convention at Nashville, and recommended the appointment of nineteen delegates to attend it from Virginia, four to be appointed by the Legislature, and fifteen by the Congressional districts.

On this proposition a long debate arose, in which four members advocated an immediate vote and passage of the resolutions, and eight advocated postponement for the purpose of deliberation. One member, Mr. Stovall, strongly expressed his opposition to the Southern Convention, demanding to know what authority was to be vested in that body? Whether it was to be clothed with power to declare a dissolution of the Union? For this, Mr. Stovall was handled rather unceremoniously by his Locofoco brethren in the House, and by the Enquirer out of it.

We copy the following good thing from the Richmond Whig.

Mr. Claiborne, Chairman of the Committee, having made a remark of a partisan character, (sufficiently explained in Mr. Syme's reply,)—

Mr. Syme [the Editor of the Petersburg Intelligencer,] replied, that he was sorry to be obliged to say a word on this occasion; but the Chairman of the Committee on the Wilmot Proviso had, by a single remark, obliged him to trouble the House with a word or two. That gentleman occupied a very responsible situation; and should have been particularly guarded in the language he used in this debate. He must be permitted to say that the gentleman's remarks in connection with the establishment of a government in California, by which he had charged that the Wilmot Proviso had already been passed, and he was sorry to say "winked at and connived by a Southern President," were doubly unfortunate. It was unfortunate for the State of Virginia, because on this question her representatives should stand as a band of brothers to maintain the honor and rights of this State and the sister States of our Confederacy, undisturbed by the fiend of party politics; and it was unfortunate for the gentleman himself and the party to which he belonged. The gentleman's memory was tenacious enough to remember the fact that California had adopted a Constitution with the Wilmot Proviso engrafted upon it; but was not tenacious enough to retain some other facts, to wit:—that he and his whole party had echoed and re-echoed the doctrine asserted by Cass and his Nicholson letter, that this whole question belonged of right to the people of the territories—that the Wilmot Proviso had been attached to the Oregon Bill, and not "connived and winked at," but sanctioned and made a law by James K. Polk, a Southern slave-holding Democratic President. Not only so, but the Convention that formed the Constitution of California was largely Democratic, and by an unanimous vote engrafted the Wilmot Proviso upon their Constitution. Aye, more than that, the Legislature meeting under this Wilmot Proviso Constitution was unanimously Democratic; and every member of the House of Representatives elected from California of the same political complexion. Under this state of affairs he did not think it lay in the mouth of a Virginia Democrat to speak of Gen. Taylor's "conniving and winking" at the Wilmot Proviso in California; particularly when Gen Taylor's instructions to Governor Riley and Mr. King have not yet been made public.

Mr. Claiborne fully admitted the force of this keen rebuff. He said that the gentleman had had his retort, and they were now *quits*, and he hoped the subject would not be mentioned again. He had no desire to introduce party into so solemn a question.

The Whig, alluding to this incident, adds to Mr. Syme's catalogue, the fact, that Mr. Polk sent a Northern regiment of a thousand men to California to be disbanded there. These were armed Abolitionists, and numerous enough to give character to the politics of the whole territory, and they have done it.

ANOTHER BROWN "*Done*".—At the commencement of the present session of Congress, the Locofoco Caucus nominated Mr. B. F. Brown for Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives. This Mr. Brown waited patiently for the time to come when he might be rewarded. But unfortunately for him, before the House got so far in the elections as the Doorkeeper, sundry frauds, by forged drafts upon the government, were detected in one of the Departments, and laid to the door of Mr. Brown, who thereupon "left Washington", for parts unknown. He ought to have followed the example of his namesake, the Hon. Wm. F. Brown, and formally declined being a candidate.

A FAMILY QUARREL.—The vote of Mr. Venable and several other Locofocos for the Whig candidate for Clerk of the House, by which he was elected over "the able and accomplished Forney," seems to have been a bitter pill to the Union, and to the Northern Locofocos. The Union having spoken of it in no pleasant mood, Mr. Venable came out in a card, justifying himself. He denies that these eight votes defeated Forney; says it was admitted by every candid man that Forney was already in fact defeated.

"Those eight gentlemen (continues Mr. Venable,) all voted for Mr. Forney for eight successive days, and his vote fell off from 106 to 93, owing to the desertion of northern democrats, the most of whom were in the caucus which nominated him, and of whose desertion no notice is taken in the article alluded to—a desertion notorious for several previous days. Seven of those who voted for Mr. Campbell expressly declined taking part in the nomination. Indeed, only one gentleman of the eight aided in making that or any of the caucus nominations. Those seven gentlemen, notwithstanding, voted for Mr. Forney, the nominee, for eight days, until it was apparent to every observer that it was impossible to elect him. He was, in fact, defeated for the last six days, and still they voted for him. It was apparent to all that Mr. Campbell, who had been once dropped by his party, would be dropped again, and that the result must be the election of a free-soiler over Mr. Forney. It was impossible that he could be elected. The struggle had become a most undignified contest—a most shameful expenditure of public money, amounting each day to more than the annual salary of the Clerk. To terminate it, and organize the House—to proceed to the transaction of business, as yet totally neglected—I determined on yesterday to vote for the candidate who obtained the highest vote on that day, on the first ballot, whether Mr. Campbell or Mr. Forney. The first vote, in which we all voted for Mr. Forney, resulted in 93 for Mr. Forney and 96 for Mr. Campbell. On the next vote, I remarked to the House, that although preferring Mr. Forney, and having for eight days voted for him, a sense of my obligations to the country demanded that this struggle should be terminated, and that I should, with a view to that result, vote for Mr. Campbell, the present Clerk, a gentleman and a competent officer, and against whom there was no charge of improper conduct. I did so, and two democratic gentlemen from the South voted for him also. On the succeeding ballot the rest of the gentlemen mentioned in italics in the *Union* voted for him, and he was elected. Upon the announciation of my vote, several northern democrats and free-soilers, who had for some days deserted Mr. Forney—I suppose for his southern popularity—changed their votes from the free-soil candidate, and voted for him. It was the desertion of his northern democratic caucus friends which crushed his hopes by reducing his vote from 106 to 93, whilst southern democrats voted for him still; and as it took 112 votes to elect Mr. Campbell, the eight italicised southern democrats could not have elected Mr. Forney. I feel assured that I was elected by my constituents for a higher purpose than to consume the time of the whole people in a bootless struggle for a paltry office, protracted at great expense and the total suspension of the whole business of Congress."

Well done, Mr Venable! This all sounds well. And it gives us great pleasure once in a life time to commend an act of his which *looks* well. But not so thinks the Union. That paper is down upon him with a column of unsparing rebuke. It reminds Mr. V. that "Forney was the regularly nominated canddate of the democratic party in the House, and, according to the ancient and salutary usage of the party, was entitled to its constant and faithful support, until he had been withdrawn by the act of the party equally as authoritative as his nomination, or had himself declined." This is strong doctrine. No man has a right to set up his own opinion against the orders of King Caucus. Take care, Mr. Venable, or the Union will read you out of the party—which a suspected devotion to the South Carolina school might make a very pleasant operation to that Old Hunker print.

But, proceeds the Union, Forney "has manfully advocated the equality of the States under the constitution, and has maintained the constitutional rights of the South with unwavering firmness and ability. We assert—and we must speak our impressions fearlessly—that such a man should not have been struck down by the votes of southern democrats. We believe it was unjust and ungenerous towards him personally; and we fear that it will produce unkind and hostile feelings in sections where the South most needs friends. * * * If we desired disunion, we might approve of such a course, as best calculated to bring about such a result. But we hesitate not to say, that we earnestly desire that the Union shall be preserved, and therefore we lament any act, from whatever quarter it may come, designedly or not, which tends to such a disastrous event. We lament any act, whatever may have been its source and motives, that will tend to the disorganization and dissolution of the great democratic party of the nation."

Here is a very broad insinuation that Mr. Venable "desires disunion," and that his vote was given with a design to bring it about. Is the Union right? Its opportunities of knowing Mr. Venable's views ought to be good, certainly better than ours.

The Union adds, as a clincher, an unpardonable sin,—

"But Mr. Venable places his justification, in part, on the fact that a portion of the northern democrats deserted Mr. Forney. *They did not, however, vote for and elect a whig.*"

And so the matter stands. We hope these loving brethren will use one another up.

WIDENING THE BREACH.—There are numerous indications that the Northern Locofocos took in high displeasure the vote of Venable and his seven Southern associates for a Southern Whig for Clerk. We do not know whether these gentlemen intended, as the "Union" insinuates, by that vote to widen the breach between North and South, and to promote disunion, but such has evidently been the effect. Upon such small matters depend great events. Or rather, how vastly the importance of petty offices is magnified at Washington, that a vote for a Clerkship should shake the Union:—

Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1850.

The events of the last three days seem to have produced a greater excitement and wider estrangement of feeling between the North and South than even the prolonged contest over the Speakership. Mr. Campbell, Whig, of Tennessee, was yesterday elected clerk, on the twentieth trial, by the aid of eight Southern Democratic votes, of which five were from South Carolina, one from North Carolina, one from Alabama and one from Tennessee. The Democrats from the North were indignant at this infringement of party discipline, which they call open and inexcusable treachery. Mr. Campbell was supported by all the Whigs present except Messrs. Allen and Mann of Massachusetts. Mr. Wood, of Ohio, congratulated his Democratic friends of the North that they had at length clearly ascertained the nature of the ties which connected them with the Southern Democracy, and he thanked the latter that they had at last *shown* the colors under which they had been for some time sailing. Mr. McLane, of Maryland, proposed to extinguish Mr. Wood with a question, which Mr. W. professed himself willing to hear and answer, but the House objected, and the opportunity of hearing a very interesting colloquy was not afforded. Mr. Wood was one of the half dozen Northern Democrats who refused to vote for Mr. Cobb for Speaker, when the latter was elected, though he had supported him when originally presented as the caucus candidate.

There is no doubt that this separation of party friends will lead to important results in the future proceedings of the House during the present Congress. The exasperation of the Democrats broke out in many expressions. One declared that he had given his last vote for a Southern man for any office; another hoped that, if there were any more Southern candidates, they would now be brought forward; and yet another exclaimed—"So much for Southern faith and honor."

COUNTERFEITERS ESCAPED.—We learn from the Highland Messenger, that the eight counterfeiters recently arrested near the Tennessee line, made their escape from jail a few days ago, by tearing up the floor.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 14th, after the presentation of petitions, memorials, &c., a long debate took place on the expense of collecting the revenue.

On Tuesday, a select committee on claims for French spoliations prior to 1800, was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Smith, chairman, Mangum, Bradbury, Hunter, and Sturgeon.

On Mr. Foote's motion, his resolution declaring it the duty of Congress to establish Territorial governments for California, New Mexico, and Deseret, was made the special order for Monday.—Mr. F. said he did not intend to discuss the question himself, but the Senator from Michigan, Mr. Cass, did, and all were desirous, he presumed, of hearing him.

Removals from Office.—On motion of Mr. Bradbury, the Senate proceeded to consider the following resolution, submitted by him on the 24th December last:

Resolved, That the President be requested to cause to be laid before the Senate all charges which have been preferred or filed in any of the Departments against individuals who have been removed from office since the 4th day of March last, with a specification of the cases, if any, in which the officers charged have had opportunity to be heard, and a statement of the number of removals made under each Department, including subordinates in the custom-houses and other branches of the public service.

Mr. Mangum. As I regard this resolution, in its principle, as a total departure from the former practice of the Government, and as, in my judgment, a gross invasion of the constitutional authority and rights of the Executive Chief Magistrate, I move, sir, as a test vote, that the resolution lie upon the table; and upon that motion I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays being taken, were as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Badger, Baldwin, Bell, Berrien, Clarke, Clemens, Cooper, Corwin, Davis of Massachusetts, Dawson, Dayton, Greene, Mangum, Miller, Morton, Phelps, Seward, Smith, Spruance, Underwood, Upham, Wales, Webster—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Atchison, Borland, Bradbury, Bright, Butler, Chase, Davis of Mississippi, Dickinson, Dodge of Iowa, Dodge of Wisconsin, Douglas, Downs, Felch, Hamlin, Houston, Hunter, Jones, King, Mason, Norris, Rusk, Sebastian, Shields, Soule, Sturgeon, Turney, Walker, Whitcomb, Yulee—29.

So the resolution was not laid upon the table.

Mr. Bradbury then addressed the Senate at length in support of his resolution.

On Wednesday, Mr. Seward presented a petition from 225 citizens of New York in favor of abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia.—Its reception was objected to, and a motion to lay that question on the table was carried, 32 to 19, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Benton, Berrien, Borland, Bright, Butler, Calhoun, Cass, Clemens, Davis, of Miss., Dawson, Dayton, Dickinson, Dodge, of Iowa, Douglas, Downs, Foote, Houston, Hunter, Jones, King, Mason, Miller, Morton, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastian, Soule, Sturgeon, Turney—32.

Nays—Messrs. Baldwin, Chase, Clarke, Cooper, Corwin, Davis, of Mass., Dodge, of Wisconsin, Felch, Greene, Hamlin, Norris, Phelps, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Upham, Wales, Walker—19.

Mr. Benton, after a short speech, introduced a bill proposing to Texas to reduce her boundaries, by ceding New Mexico to the U. S., and to relinquish her claims upon the U. S., for a consideration of fifteen millions of dollars.

Mr. Foote thereupon rose and made a long speech in abuse of Mr. Benton, and ended by offering his bill, to provide for Territorial governments in California, Desseret, and New Mexico, and to form a separate State in Texas, called Jacinta.

Mr. Butler, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the bill for the more effectual execution (by the U. S. officers in the free States) of the provision of the constitution for the surrender of fugitive slaves. It was made the special order for Wednesday next.

An Executive session was held.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Saturday the 12th, two attempts to elect a Sergeant at Arms were made, without success.—Giddings, Whig, of Brooklyn, N. Y.,—(no kin to Giddings of Ohio,)—came within one vote of being elected. It was expected that on the next vote he would be elected; but, after a disorderly scuffle the Locofocos succeeded in obtaining an adjournment. And, at the next vote, (on Tuesday,) Glossbrenner, Locofoco, was elected.

On Monday, the day was spent in considering the Rules for the government of the House.

On Tuesday, after the election of Mr. Glossbrenner as Sergeant-at-Arms, on the eighth vote, a motion was made to continue the late Doorkeeper and Postmaster of the House, by resolution, instead of formal election; but it was ruled out of order.

On Wednesday, the House voted five times for Doorkeeper. No election.

THE FOREIGN QUARTERLIES.—See the advertisement of Leonard Scott & Co. on our first page, for great inducements to subscribe to those valuable works, which we have heretofore had frequent occasion to notice.

PATRONIZING A NEWSPAPER.—One of our subscribers writes us the following anecdote, which we are sorry to say is too true in regard to more than the two farmers alluded to. Our correspondent, however, not only takes the right view of the subject himself, but he enforces his precept by his practice. So do very many of our subscribers. 64 have paid in advance since the 1st inst., and out of 36 new subscribers since that day, 21 have paid in advance. These are the right sort of subscribers to a newspaper; and not the men who pay $6 in 13 years, or nothing in 6 years. Preserve us from all of that sort:—

Dear Sir: Enclosed I send you Two Dollars, for which you will please continue your paper to me during the present year; and although the time of my last payment has expired some days ago, I presume my negligence will be overlooked, as I am a regular subscriber. But although a regular subscriber, I shall not trespass on your indulgence quite as far as two good old farmers (one not now living, and the other no doubt has forgotten the circumstance,) who were endeavoring to get up a club to send for a newspaper which they highly recommended. After having expatiated on the merits of the paper, they proceeded to enumerate the advantages of a good newspaper, (especially to a farmer;) and frankly declared that no man ought to be countenanced in society who did not take a newspaper. But in course of the conversation, one of these patrons of literature acknowledged without a blush that he had paid but $6 for his paper (the Observer) in 13 years: and the other that he had not paid any thing for his in 6 years. I was disposed to believe the man who took no paper at all was less worthy of the contempt of society than he who takes a paper and does not pay for it."

THE HUNGARIAN EXILES.—The Ex-Governor of Comorn, Ladislas Ujhazi, Colonel Pragay, Major Damburghy, Captain Vaisz, Captain Ujhazi, and Captain Uznay, accompanied by Dr Kraitzer, of Boston, and Mr. Breisach, of New York, arrived in Washington city a few days ago. Attended by Mayor Seaton, they visited the Secretary of State, and interchanged addresses with him. They then called on the President, to whom Governor Ujhazi delivered a long address in the Hungarian tongue, (translated by Dr. Kraitzer,) and the President replied in terms of warm welcome and sympathy. They then visited the Senate, House of Representatives, and Supreme Court, in all of which they were received with great courtesy and consideration.

FOOTE UPON BENTON.—INGLORIOUS FLIGHT OF BENTON.—A correspondent at Washington gives us an amusing account of a scene in the Senate, on Wednesday last, between Benton and Foote, which ended in Bentou's taking up his hat and leaving the chamber, much to the delight of Foote, who crowed thereat most lustily, as "cock of the walk."

It originated in Benton's introducing a bill to give Texas fifteen millions of dollars, in 5 per cent. U. S. stocks, as a consideration for the surrender by Texas of all her [humbug] claims against the U. S., and of nearly two-thirds of her limits, (as claimed by herself.) A part of his plan is eventually to make two States, of 75,000 square miles each, out of what would remain as Texas.

Upon this bill Mr. Benton made a characteristic speech; whereupon Mr. Foote formally introduced *his* bill, (which is as long as Benton's speech, and had already been printed,) and assailed Benton for having "stolen his thunder;" for being in league with the Barnburners of New York; for attempting to nullify the Missouri compromise principle as applied to all the territory of Texas; and to make Wilmot proviso States out of all that part proposed to be ceded; &c. &c.

The following is the close of Mr. Foote's speech, which, our correspondent writes, was delivered in a furious manner, the orator gesticulating violently, making faces, throwing himself into attitudes, and his audience into convulsions of laughter:—

The offensive conduct which I am noticing has been practised by an individual more responsible, in my judgment, than any man, living or dead, for the unhappy condition in which the republic is involved. It was he that urged so imperiously through the Senate the odious Oregon bill passed eighteen months since. It was he that voted against the Mexican treaty, by which a territorial domain so invaluable was secured to the nation. It was he who attempted, after the treaty had become part of the supreme law of the land, to nullify its provisions, by setting up what is known as the *protocol* in opposition to it. It is he who presumes to disobey the instructions of the Missouri Legislature, to whom he owes the Senatorial robes which now invest his person, and all the opportunities of acquiring renown and influence which he has enjoyed for the last thirty years. It is he who has taken it upon himself to wander off some thousands of miles into the bosom of his own State, and inveigh, in language of the coarsest scurrility and most envenomed abuse against men whom he dares not here meet in debate—whose characters, public and private, are as spotless as purity itself—and whose whole lives have been illustrated and adorned by the practice of all those virtues which bespeak the patriot, the philanthropist, and the christian. This, sir, is the heroic chieftain who, when far distant from the objects of his hostility, denounces them as traitors, disunionists, and villains, and threatens, on getting sight of them in the Senate-house, to demolish them forever; but who, when he gets here once more among us, is either mysteriously and stoically silent, or, assuming a truly lamb-like meekness of aspect and of manner, and a soft *nasality* of intonation, coos round the Senate chamber "as gently as any sucking dove." This, sir, is the person who has presumed, in the very bosom of one of the large slave States of the Union, to declaim fiercely against slavery and to give forth all the encouragement which, as "a southerner and slaveholder," he had it in his power to supply to the enemies of our institutions north of Mason and Dixon's line. This is the Democratic leader who has scattered confusion and discord through the whole Democratic ranks of the North, who, but for him and his accursed teachings, I verily believe, would, under the sage and honest counsels which emanated from the honorable Senator from Michigan who sits before us, (Mr. Cass,) have stood firmly and fearlessly in the non-interference doctrines of the renowned Nicholson letter.

This is the "learned Theban" who has taken it upon himself to proclaim, in more than one speech, now in print, not only that Congress has a right under the constitution to legislate upon slavery in territories, but who has even gone so far as to assert *that no man of sense on the continent now doubted* the authority of Congress to legislate in this manner; though he well knew at the time that the honorable Senator from South Carolina, (Mr. Calhoun,) the honorable Senator from Michigan, (Mr. Cass,) the honorable Senator from Georgia, (Mr. Berrien,) and thousands and hundreds of thousands beside, in different parts of the Republic, possessed of understanding, at least as sound and as trustworthy as his own, entertained opinions directly the reverse of that which he was thus fiercely fulminating; among whom I must mention the Senator from Texas, (Mr. Houston,) who sits over the way, and who, in his anti-Gadsden letter, has so emphatically declared himself opposed to the Wilmot proviso upon every ground of opposition heretofore assumed to it. This too, sir, is the indiscreet rhetorician whose inflammatory addresses to large popular assemblies in Missouri, during the last summer, are said to have produced a most startling effect among the slave population in the surrounding country; who, as it is reported, by twenties and forties, put themselves in full flight for the Father of Waters, and made their escape into the neighboring State of Illinois. (Here Mr. Benton left his seat, walked towards the door of the Senate Chamber, and passed out of it.) See, Mr. President, he flies as did those same deluded sons of Africa among whom his eloquence is reported to have awakened a regular *stampede*. He escapes me just as I was about to compare him to that degenerate Roman Senator, whom Cicero once addressed in language that will never perish, exclaiming, with majestic cadence: "*Quousque tandem abutere Catilina, nostra patientia?*" As Tully said of that same degenerate Roman, I feel that I can say now, for myself and my friends, in relation to him who has just quit our sight: "Tandem aliquando Quirites, L. Catilinam furentem audacia, scelus anhelantem, *pestem patriæ nefarie molientem vobis atque huic urbi ferrum flammam-que minitantem*, ex urbe, vel *ejecimus*, vel *emissimus*, vel *ipsum egredientem verbis prosecuti sumus*." I may well add: "*Abit, exsait, erupit.*"

THE HON. MR. "*Done*" BROWN.—Our readers may have noticed, that whilst Mr. Speaker Cobb could assign no place higher than the *third* on any Committee to Mr. WINTHROP, his truly honorable opponent for the Speaker's Chair, he put Wm. J. Brown *second* on the Committee on Private Land Claims. This has been a subject of much comment, as unduly elevating one who had so disgraced himself, and as insulting to those whom Mr. Cobb had associated with him on the Committee. It was found that some, if not all of the other members of the Committee, felt the insult, and refused to act with the Committee. We now learn from a letter in the N. Y. Courier, that Brown has settled the difficulty by withdrawing from the Committee. We are glad to find that there is so much shame left in *him*, and so much self-respect in those who were associated with him by Mr. Cobb.

IN A FIX.—At the close of the last session, Congress became suddenly seized with a remarkable fit of economy. Refraining from any curtailment of expenses at home (that is, in Congress and in the Departments,) the Custom House was selected for an exhibition of that virtue, about which so much is said and so little known, in Washington. It being found that the cost of collecting $31,500,000 of revenue was $2,200,000, (truly an enormous per centage,) Congress passed a law, on the very last night of the last session, declaring that from and after the 1st inst. no more than $1,560,000 should be paid for that service.

Both the President and Secretary of the Treasury called the attention of Congress to the inadequacy of this sum to pay the present officers of the customs, especially since the accession of California, and to the fact that Congress had not provided for the dismissal of any of the officers. The subject has been pressed upon the Senate also, by a bill to suspend the operation of the law; but as Congress would do nothing, (there being a strong disinclination to relieve the Whig Administration of any difficulty,) the Secretary has issued a Circular, directing, that, to bring down the expenses to the appropriation, all the Revenue Cutters be laid up, and the crews discharged; all the expenses of the Public Warehouses to be paid from receipts for storage; the expense of all weighing, gauging, measuring, labor, cartage, storage, &c., to be paid by the owner of the goods; and finally, any further saving required to bring down the expense to the appropriations, to be deducted from the salaries of the officers.

This Circular has created quite a stir in New York.

It seems that the bill which passed on the night of the 3d of March last, was introduced at the previous session; but it was suffered to sleep by those who took care to pass it just as a Whig Administration was coming into power. In 1821 it cost $693,000 to collect $15,115,000 of revenue. During the twenty years of Locofoco reign, the proportion of expense has gradually increased (instead of diminishing as it ought to have done under increased receipts,) until it required in 1848-9, $2,200,000 to pay the expense of collecting $31,500,000.

The Senate has passed a bill partially to suspend the operation of the act of last session, until Congress can make specific appropriations.

STATE CONVENTION AND NEXT GOVERNOR.

We have seen various suggestions in several of the papers upon these matters, to which we take leave briefly to allude, and to express our views upon one or two points. Some of the papers are for calling a Convention at an early day, and for entering into a long and animated *political* State canvass, at the next election—and others are nominating their respective favorites for the office of Governor, and recommending to the people to assemble at once in their primary meetings for the purpose of taking action.

It appears to us that these several movements are premature. The important measures of State policy which our people have upon their hands, and in which our highest citizens are engaged,—measures of more interest to us than any difference between the political parties—render it highly probable that there may be no such distinct difference of views, at the present time, as will lead to any opposition to our present Executive, who is known to be favorably disposed to the improvement of the State, and to the completion of that system of great works now projected for that object. It would be more prudent and wise, therefore, to await the action of the other great party of the State; and, if they should determine upon a contest, our course would be at once decided, and would be plain and obvious to all.

In the second place, we remark, that a writer in *the Star* indicates his preference for one or two gentlemen, among them, a distinguished Senator in Congress; and the Editor adds, that he would be satisfied with either, provided Gov. Manly "declines a re-nomination." We happen to *know* that Gov. Manly had less to do with his nomination for the office of Governor than any man upon earth. But being called by the Whig party, who elected him, we cannot think it would be right for him, at the middle of his term, to indicate, by any means, his own wishes upon the subject —even if he has any. He is in the hands of the people of the State who are his friends,—in the hands of the Convention which may assemble, should one be necessary. It has been usual, in this State, for the Governor to serve two terms; and we are at a loss to see why the rule should be departed from in the present instance. The Charlotte Journal agrees with us in this, as will be seen by the article below. If the Editor will reflect upon the views we have presented, we have no doubt he will also agree with us upon the subject of a Convention.

We conclude that there is no necessity for the *present* action of the people in this matter; we have at least two months longer in which to watch events, during which public sentiment may develope itself sufficiently to point out our safest and true course. At any rate, the agitation now is unnecessary, upon the supposition that no one in the State desires a six or seven months' canvass.—*Raleigh Times.*

Some Pork.—Mr. John Knotts, of this county, lately killed a hog three years old, weighing 625 lbs. nett. Anson *is* a great county.—*N. C. Argus.*

HAMBURG, Jan. 16.—We are highly pleased at the spirit of our District in the promptness with which the Stock of the Hamburg and Edgefield Plank Road Company was taken up. The books were opened on Monday, the 7th inst., and within three days the entire amount of Stock, Fifty Thousand Dollars, was taken, and we learn that a much larger amount is now wanted by those that have been disappointed in not stepping forward in time.

Plank Road.—The directors of the Milan and Richland Plank Road Company give notice in to-day's paper that they have declared a stock dividend of twenty-five per cent. ($12 50 on each share.) This is from the earnings of 11 miles of road for an average period of 11 months.

Milan Tribune.

A meeting of gas consumers was lately held in the city of New York, to take measures for obtaining supplies of gas at cheaper rates. Among the proceedings, reported in the Tribune, we observe the following:

"Professor Grant explained a plan by which the city could be lighted at a five thousandth part of the expense now incurred. The light is of his own discovery, and the principal ingredient is nitrate of soda, which can be had in inexhaustible quantities in South America. The residuum of the soda, after being used, would be more valuable than the article in its crude state. One of those lights placed in Broadway, corner of Canal street, on the top of a house, would enable a person to read throughout the whole of that street and neighborhood. He has one of them in use on the locomotive "Rough and Ready," on the Philadelphia Railroad line. By it the engineer can see three-quarters of a mile ahead, and is enabled to observe the switch-pole for half a mile. The expense of that light for four nights was only twenty-five cents."

A committee of three were appointed to examine this new discovery and report upon it.

George W. Wright, one of the Representatives elect to Congress from California, came passenger to New York on the *Cherokee*. He was a merchant in California, and was formerly of Nantucket.

Dark and Cold.—In an account of the recent expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, it is stated they were eighty days without seeing the sun, and had the thermometer 50° below zero. They served out their rations of fifth proof brandy by chopping it up with a hatchet, it being frozen solid.

Girls, Read This!—A few days since a young gentleman related to us the following: He said that his mother was speaking in the evening at the social home circle, of "fortune's changes," and remarked "that in her girlhood, at a social party, where there was music and dancing, a young blue eyed, light haired boy asked her to dance. She refused, and thought him rather presuming, as he was the son of a blacksmith, and she the daughter of Capt. ——, a *Militia* Captain. There was a difference in their social position. That boy is the present *Governor of Massachusetts!!!*"

MARRIED,

In Moore county, on the 8th inst., by Arch'd Ray, Esq., Mr. NATHAN COPLAND to Miss C. JANE DONALDLY, all of that county.

In Robeson county, on the 27th of Dec., by the Rev. A. Jones, Mr. JOHN MORRIS to Miss ESTHER ADAMS, of Robeson. On the same day, Mr. J. FORD to Miss NANCY FORD, of South Carolina.

In Moore county, on the 29th ult., by Wm. Watson, Esq., Mr. DANIEL B. McIVER to Miss MARY ANN McIVER, daughter of the late Alexander McIver.

In Windsor, Bertie county, on the 9th instant, by the Rev. J. Blount Cheshire, WILLIAM HILL, Esq., of Wilmington, to Miss MARY ELIZABETH OUTLAW.

In New Hanover county, on the 19th ult., by the Rev. C. Shaw, Dr. ROBERT H. TATE to Miss MARY BAILY MURPHY. By the same, on the 20th ult., Mr. NATHANIEL BONHAM to Miss THANKFUL NEWKIRK.

In Clarke county, Arkansas, on 22d Nov. 1849, Col. JOHN McNEILL, formerly of Cumberland county, N. C., to Miss SARAH FRANCES ROSS, of Arkansas. Also, in the same county, on 6th Nov., Mr. DANIEL A. McNEILL, of Cumberland county, N. C., to Miss AGNES FRANCES HUDSON.

In Richmond county, on the 10th ult., by A. Baldwin, Esq., Mr. D. C. GREEN, to Miss SALLY ANN, daughter of N. G. Chance.

DIED,

In this town, on Friday night last, aged 67, the Rev'd COLIN McIVER, a distinguished Minister of the Presbyterian Church.

In Wilmington, on Thursday night last, Mr. JAMES McGARY, formerly of this place.

At Bethlehem, (Pa.) on the 29th ultimo, after a short but severe illness, in the 42d year of her age, Mrs. REBECCA MATILDA SCHULTZ, wife of the Rev. Henry A. Schultz, and daughter of the late Charles F. Bagge, Esq., of Salem, North Carolina.

In the various relations of life, as a daughter, wife, and mother, as well as in the discharge of her duties as matron of the Bethlehem Female Boarding School; of which her husband was the late principal, she manifested a character of eminent faithfulness and consistent piety, and by her many virtues endeared herself not only to her bereaved and afflicted family, but also to a large circle of sympathizing relatives and friends, and to the community in which she resided.

"*Beloved in life, lamented in death!*" B.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JAN. 22.

Brandy, p'ch,	75 a 85	Lard,	6¼ a 7½
Ditto, apple,	50 a 55	Leather, sole,	20 a
Beeswax,	18 a	Lead, bar,	6¼ a 7
Bacon,	6 a 6¼	Molasses,	25 a 30
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	5 a
Cotton,	11¼ a 12	Oats,	30 a
Corn,	55 a 60	Oil, Linseed,	65 a 70
Coffee,	13 a 15	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2¾ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	6 a 9
Candles, F. F.	15 a	Do. loaf,	11 a 12½
Flour,	4 a 4¾	Salt, sack,	1 50 a 1 75
Feathers,	28 a 30	Do. alum, bu.	45 a 50
Flaxseed,	1 10 a 1 15	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	3 a 4¼	Tallow,	10 a
Ditto, dry,	6 a 10	Wheat,	75 a 80
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	35 a 36
Do. English,	3¾ a 4	Wool,	11 a 12½
Indigo,	1 a 1¼	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00		

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 7¼ a 7½ cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 17 "

REMARKS.—Cotton has again advanced and sells at 11¼ to 12, principal sales at 11¾. Flour dull and declining, sells at 4 to 4 65. Corn 55 to 60. Oats 30. There has been a speculative demand for Coffee; considerable purchases at 11 c. It is rumored that a telegraphic despatch states that the article has gone up to 15½ in New York.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon 7½ to 8. Corn 50 to 52½. Fayetteville Flour 4 75 to 5 25; stock light and prices firm. Lard 7½ to 8; considerable quantity on the market. Lumber—Wide Boards 6 25 to 7 50, Scantling 5 00. Mill Timber, prime 6 75 to 7 00, ordinary 5 00 to 6 50; some 25 or 30 rafts on the market. Turpentine—Yellow Dip 1 80, Hard 1 10; large quantity on hand. Spirits 24 to 24½. Tar 1 10.

CHERAW MARKET.

Cotton.—About 800 bales sold this week, at prices ranging from 11 to 12¾; principal sales 12¼ to 12¾, with an upward tendency.—*N. C. Argus.*

Cotton at Columbia 11 to 12¾. At Augusta 12¾ to 12¾. At Macon 11 to 12.

At Charleston, Cotton 11 to 13½—a rise of a cent within the week. N. C. Corn 55. Flour 5 50 to 5 75.

Total receipts of Cotton 1,032,945 bales, against 1,143,572 last year.

Liverpool Cotton Market.—The sales of cotton for the week ending on the 22d ult. amounted to but 28,340 bales, and as the telegraphic accounts per Canada state that the sales for the fortnight ending on the 29th amounted to 137,000 bales, it follows that the quantity sold during the week ending on the 29th reached 108,660 bales.

Stock on hand in Liverpool 381,000 bales.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Jan'y 18.—Steamer Evergreen, with goods for Ray & Pearce, H Branson & Son, W McIntyre, W S Latta, E L & J A Pemberton, Cook & Taylor, Rockfish Co, D McNeill, S J Hart, W Murphy & Co, Cane Creek Co, N Ray.

Jan 19.—Steamer Rowan, with goods for Johnson & Co, W, H C McLean, B, O D Holmes, J & T Waddill, A D McLean, W P, M Sam, N King & Co, J W Squeezlefanter, J D Williams, H Blalock.

GRAND MILIT

Fayetteville Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS BUILDING, the largest and handsomest Hotel in North Carolina, has been leased by the subscriber for a term of years, and is now open for the reception of travellers, visiters, and boarders.

All the furniture and fixtures about the building are entirely new, having been purchased within the last month. The accommodations in all respects will be as good as can be found in the State. The single rooms are provided with every necessary convenience, and the double rooms, for ladies and families, are large and fitted up with care.

All the substantials and delicacies afforded by the market and the seasons, will be supplied at the table.

The servants have been selected from among the best to be obtained; and experienced Ostlers have charge of the stables.

The Bar is kept by a gentleman of experience and courtesy, who will furnish all refreshments of the best quality required by travellers or others.

The lessee, with some years' experience in this vocation, will make every exertion to give satisfaction to the patrons of the House.

ANN BROWN.

May 5, 1849 68-Y

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Salem Manufacturing Company having come to the conclusion of winding up the concerns of the Corporation, are now offering, at private sale, their Establishment, carried on by steam power, situated in the thriving village of Salem, in Forsythe county, N. C., on such favorable terms as cannot fail to prove profitable to such persons as may feel inclined to enter into the manufacturing of Cotton, and possessing practical knowledge of the business.

If not sold at private sale, the Establishment will be offered at PUBLIC SALE, on the second Monday of April next.

The Factory contains 2,500 Spindles and 30 Looms.

For further particulars apply to the acting Agent, C. L. Banner, or to the President of the Company,

F. H. SHUMAN.

Salem, Dec. 5, 1849. 1700-2m

WHISKEY AND BACON.

ANOTHER lot of Williams's old rectified Rye, and a prime lot of Bacon.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Dec. 24, 1849. 99-tf

40 BOXES CHEESE for sale by D. & W. McLAURIN.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91-tf

CROCKERY by the Crate, HANDSOMELY assorted for the retail trade, for sale by

COOK & TAYLOR.

Nov. 20, 1849. 94tf

LIME.

150 CASKS, in excellent order and of superior quality. Just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

Mrs. E. WALTON

HAS just returned from New York, with a new supply of Fashionable

Fall and Winter Millinery,

And begs leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that she still continues her Business at her new stand, the White Building on Green street.

A large supply of Ribbons, Flowers, Plumes; Satin, Silk, Velvet, Straw and Chip Bonnets, of various kinds and prices.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to the present style.

Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

Oct. 13, 1849. 89-4m

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flatter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville.—The wheels may also be had of E A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

TO TRAVELLERS GOING NORTH.

TRAVELLERS going North, will find their most comfortable, expeditious, *and only certain* Route, to be by the

Rail Road Line,

Via Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Washington City.

Passengers by this Route (the Great Southern Mail Route,) pass up the Potomac River by daylight in the splendid new Steamboat Baltimore, in full view of Mount Vernon, Fort Washington, Alexandria, and all the varied and beautiful scenery of this noble River,—arriving in Baltimore to tea. Philadelphia in course of the night, and New York early next day.

FARE.

From Weldon or Gaston to Baltimore, $10 50
" Petersburg " " " 7 50

For through tickets apply to R. A. Ellis, Weldon, N. C.; C. C. Pugh, Gaston, N. C.; or at the Office of the Richmond & Petersburg Rail Road Company, Petersburg, Va.

Office R. & P. R. R Co., Richmond, Va. 67-y

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost entire success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not "few, nor far between;" and it is rapidly acquiring the enviable character of infallibility. All of the ingredients that enter into this composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the herbalist as simple vegetables, are entirely free from poison, and cannot by any conceivable contingency produce any one of the unhappy effects that result from the use of active minerals and other poisons, so frequently resorted to by the physicians of this country in the treatment of Fever and Ague cases. Indeed it is a melancholy reflection, that if relief be not procured by quinine, the administration of these poisons becomes not a matter of choice to the practitioner, but of actual necessity. And the grievous consequences thereby entailed upon the system, is a frightful monument of the inefficiency and impotency of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of intermittents, and is a source of regret to every benevolent mind.

From the purely sanative character of every ingredient of this Sirup, it can exert no other tendency than to restore health, and that speedily!

The Sirup is put up in bottles that contain two fluid ounces, or twenty teaspoon-ful doses, and bearing the Proprietor's impress, and that of the medicine. From the small size of the bottles, they can be conveniently carried about the person of those who use the medicine.

To those who are subject to paroxysms of Fever and Ague, I would say, Take it, and "make peace with thine adversary quickly"! The Proprietor's motto is,

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and numerous Agents throughout the State.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

Bank of Fayetteville,

15th Sept., 1849.

BOOKS of Subscription to the capital stock of this Bank will be kept open in the Banking House, Fayetteville, until further notice.

The remaining instalments on stock subscribed will be due and payable as follows: The 7th instalment on the 1st of Oct.; the 8th instalment on the 1st Nov.; the 9th instalment on the 1st Dec.; the 10th and last instalment on the 1st of January, 1850. By order of the Board.

86tf] WM. G. BROADFOOT, Cashier.

D. & W. McLAURIN

ARE now receiving their Stock of Fall and Winter GOODS, consisting of

Prints and Woollen Dress Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Blankets, Fur and Wool Hats, Boots and Shoes, an assortment of Hardware and Smiths' Tools.

Also, Groceries, Nails, Bale Rope and Bagging, Swedes and English Iron, Hollow Ware, &c. &c.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91-tf

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and well assorted Stock of DRY GOODS, among which are,

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Sattinets and Vestings, well assorted,
Superfine 6-4 Merinos,
Ditto 6-4 Cashmeres,
Ditto Muslin-de-Laines,
Tarlton Plaid, Silk and Wool,
Camelion Silk, Turk Satin,
Brocade Silks, some splendid,
6-4 black and blue-black Bombazines,
Alpacas, black and colored,
Paris square and long Shawls,
Tartan and other Shawls, very cheap,
Ladies' Bobinet Capes, some splendid,
Ditto Muslin, French, and others,
2000 pieces Calico, French, English & Domestic.
200 " 4-4 Gingham.
Best anker and eagle Bolting Cloths, from No. 1 to 10, cheap.
75 packages Shoes.

With many other goods, all of which were purchased by the package for cash, and will be offered at the lowest market price, by wholesale or retail.

November 12, 1849. 93-tf

Store opposite Bank of Cape Fear.

I HAVE recently received from New York and Philadelphia, my FALL SUPPLY of

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, HOLLOWWARE, CROCKERY, &c.

Which I would like to sell for Cash, or exchange for Produce.

DANIEL JOHNSON.

Nov. 12, 1849. 92tf

TO SHIPPERS ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

THE undersigned having become the sole proprietors of the Cape Fear Steam Boat Co., are now running the Steamer Gov. Graham, together with her Tow Boats, and are prepared to forward Goods and Produce with great despatch, and on as good terms as any other Line.

All goods sent to our address in Wilmington, will be re-shipped free of commissions, and if requested by the shipper, will be shipped by any other Boat if ours is not ready to sail.

We have a commodious Warehouse near the landing in Fayetteville, where we will receive and forward goods for the usual commissions.

A share of the patronage of the public is solicited. DIBBLE & BROTHERS.

Fayetteville, August 20, 1849. 81-tf

TIN WARE,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

FOR CASH.

F. T. WARD will carry on the Tinning Business, as heretofore, at the Old Stand, where he will promptly and faithfully execute all work in his line.

Jobbing of all kinds done with despatch.

F. T. WARD, Ag't.

March 17, 1849. 61tf

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 51-1yp

MANUFACTURING STOCK FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, as Executor of the Estate of John S. Pearson, dec'd, offers for sale, on accommodating terms, Eighty Shares, of $100 each, in the Union Manufacturing Company of Fayetteville. The Company is incorporated, capital $35,000, and the Mill, situated within the town of Fayetteville, is in operation, making Cotton Yarn exclusively. Full particulars will be given on application to E. J. Hale, Fayetteville.

R. M. PEARSON, Executor.

THE undersigned would also sell One Hundred and Twenty Shares of Stock in the same Company. For terms, &c. apply to

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 25, 1849. 73

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale 640 acres of VALUABLE TURPENTINE LAND, lying in Cumberland County, on the west side of Cape Fear River, seven miles above Fayetteville, and a half mile from the stage road leading from Fayetteville to Raleigh, and is one and a half miles from the Cape Fear River, also within four miles of Nathan King's Distillery. There is on the land at this time, 20,000 good boxes cut; 8,000 of which have been tended two years, and 12,000 first year's boxes. There is also timber enough to cut the third task; also a good Cooper shop and two log buildings for hands. The land will be found valuable for making Tar.

Any person wishing to buy, would do well to call on the subscriber at his residence, 8 miles above Fayetteville, on the west side of Cape Fear, who will take pleasure in showing the Lands. They will not be found inferior to any in the surrounding country, for the production of Turpentine and Tar. Call and see, as a bargain can be had. HENRY R. KING.

Dec. 1, 1849. 96-tf

Self-adjusting PAD TREE.

THE objects attained by this improvement are, ease and safety to the horse, and beauty and convenience for the owner. It is rendered self-adjusting by a joint at each end of the yoke, consequently must fit, and cannot possibly hurt or chafe the back, and is at the same time light and tasteful in appearance. Harness made up with the above improvement for sale by the Subscriber at his Shop in Fayetteville, corner of Dick and Person streets.

Also, Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Whips and Collars, with a good assortment of Hardware,

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash.

☞ REPAIRING strictly attended to.

M. N. LEARY.

Fayetteville, Dec. 3, 1849. 96-3m

DOMESTIC GOODS.

OSNABURGS, SHEETINGS, and YARN, a constant supply, for sale at Factory prices. Apply to B. ROSE & SON.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

Received per Steamer Henrietta and for sale,

20 BAGS Rio and Java Coffee,
30 whole, half and quarter boxes Fresh Raisins,
20 packages Loaf, Crushed and Powdered Sugars,
6 kits Extra No. 1 Pickled Salmon.

ALSO,

A general assortment of China, Glass, and Crockery Ware, which makes our stock complete.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Jan. 1, 1850. 1700tf

FOR SALE—CHEAP.

A FIRST RATE TIMBER WAGON and Team of MULES, well trained to gear, and all in good running order. Apply soon, to Thos. R. Underwood, at the Store of Taylor & Underwood.

Dec. 15, 1849. 99tf

SOUTHERN HARMONIES,

Just received by E. J. HALE.

October 29, 1849. 91-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned are now receiving their Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, purchased in Baltimore, New York and Boston markets, consisting of the following description of Goods, viz:

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, Drugs, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c. &c.,

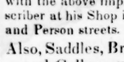
All of which they offer upon their usual favorable terms, to punctual customers. Our friends, and the trading public generally, are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing.

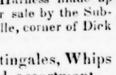
HALL, SACKETT & CO

Oct. 25, 1849. 91-3m

N. B. A good MULE and a TOP BUGGY for sale, cheap.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.





Henrietta Steamboat Company's Line.

THE Steamers HENRIETTA and EVERGREEN having been recently put in thorough repair—also Boats BEN RUSH, NELSON, DILIGENCE, and HENRY CLAY,—this Company will transport Goods and Produce up and down the Cape Fear River on as good terms as any Company on the Line, and with prompt expedition. Since the 5th January, the Steamers Henrietta and Evergreen in connexion have made 44 trips between this place and Wilmington. Thankful for past, we solicit a continuance of patronage.

DANIEL JOHNSON,
Agent Henrietta S. B. Co.

Fayetteville, Aug. 28, 1849. 82tf

Further Notice.

AGREEABLE to a Resolution of the Proprietors of the Lines running on the River, no deduction will be made on Ocean Freights to Wilmington after the 1st September proximo.

D. JOHNSON, Agent.

New Fall Goods.

THE undersigned have on hand, and are daily receiving, their ***Fall Stock of Goods,*** as follows:—

10 HHDS. SUGAR,
75 bags Coffee,
40 hhds. Molasses,
60 kegs Nails,
1000 sacks Salt,
500 bushels Alum do.,
50 bags Shot,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
20 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
5 tons Swedes Iron,
Cast Steel,
1 case Indigo,
Bags Pepper, Spice, and Ginger,
Cinnamon, Nutmegs,
1 bale Burlaps,
20 coils Rope,
200 kegs Rifle Powder,
100 do. Blasting do.,
30 bales Cotton Yarns,
15 do. 4-4 Sheetings.

For Millers.

French Burr Stones,
Esopus do. for Corn,
Bolting Cloths,
1 screw for hoisting the Rock.

For Manufacturers.

Roller Cloth,
Roller Skins,
Lace Leather,
Picker String Leather,
Pickers,
Shuttles, Danforth & Co.,
Russia Isinglass,
French Glue,
Emery,
2 sets Card Clothing, 30 inches,
1 do. do. do. 24 do.
30 boxes Tin Plate,
Wire,
Tinned and Block Rivets,
Tinned Bucket Ears,
Braziers' Copper,
Galvanized Sheet Iron,
Russia do. do.
English do. do.
Block Tin,
Zinc, Bar Lead.

For Soap makers.

1 cask Pot Ashes.

For Blacksmiths.

6 Bellows, 28, 30, 32 inches,
6 steel-faced Anvils,
6 Vises,
Steel-faced Hammers,
Screw Plates,
Borax.

☞ All of which will be sold low for Cash, or to punctual customers, or exchanged for country produce.

Cash paid for old Copper.

HALL & HALL.

Sept. 18, 1849. 85-y

Mathematical School.

A NEW and convenient School house has been erected at about 15 minutes walk Southerly from the village of Rockfish, in a pleasant and airy situation, in which will be taught all the branches of a complete English Education; with the Mathematics and Algebra, illustrated and applied to the sciences of Practical Surveying, Civil Engineering, and Navigation.

R. SPENCER, Teacher.

D. MURPHY,
WM. McMILLAN, } Trustees.
H. McNEILL,

Nov. 1, 1849. 94-3m

N. B. Lessons in the Classics and French Language will be given (if required) by Rev. George Benton.

Terms given on application.

R. T. LONG'S HOTEL,

Rockingham, Richmond County.

THE Proprietor of this Establishment respectfully informs the citizens of Richmond and adjoining counties, that he has made ample arrangements for the accommodation of all persons having business in the town of Rockingham. He is now without opposition; and it will be his endeavor to render any other public house unnecessary. While he returns sincere thanks to his old friends, he takes this opportunity to solicit those who have not hitherto patronised him, to give him a trial during the approaching Court. He is determined not to be comfortable himself with any thing short of general satisfaction.

R. T. LONG.

Jan. 1, 1850. 1-Y

Cape Fear Bank Stock Wanted.

FOR particulars apply to

J. G. LASH, Salem, N. C.

May 10, 1849. 67-tf

CLOTHING.

THE Subscribers are now receiving their WINTER SUPPLY of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

—ALSO—

1000 yards Ingrain and Brussels Carpeting,
10 pieces fine Broadcloth,
1 ton assorted Castings,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, China, Crockery, Glass Ware, and Britannia Ware,

Together with their usual heavy Stock of

GROCERIES.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine their stock. The Goods will be sold at moderate prices, on favorable terms.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.

Fayetteville, Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

NEW FIRM,

AND

NEW GOODS.

AREY & SHEMWELL

HAVING associated themselves together in the mercantile business, take this method of informing their friends and the public, that they have taken the stand formerly occupied by Mr. H. Lentz, north-west corner of Market Square, Green Street, and have received and opened their stock of WINTER GOODS, embracing almost every article usually kept in the Dry Goods line, including

Sugar and Coffee, Indigo and Madder, Pepper, Spice, Spanish Brown, Starch, Saleratus, Cinnamon, Mace and Nutmegs, Saltpetre, Copperas, Alum, Bellows, Anvils, Vises, &c.; Shoes, Hats, Caps and Bonnets, &c., &c., &c.

They respectfully solicit their friends and the public to call and examine their goods, as they are determined to *Sell low for Cash.*

November 17, 1849. 94-Y

FASHIONABLE

Clothing Establishment,

No. 146 BALTIMORE STREET,

North side, 3d door East of Calvert Street,

BALTIMORE, Md.

MOORE & INMAN,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

RESPECTFULLY invite attention to their stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, of every variety, cut and made in a superior style, and not surpassed in price, finish, or quality.

Always on hand, superior Cloths, Cassimeres, Vesting, &c., in their custom department, which will be made to order in the most fashionable style. Gentlemen wishing to order a fine suit without the expense of coming to Baltimore, can do so by sending their measure to M. & I., stating color, quality, &c., which will be attended to with the same care as if the purchaser were present. They feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to all who favor them with their orders, either by letter or in person.

☞ Mr. Inman is the Agent for Shankland's superior system of drafting garments. Terms for books, apparatus, and instruction, $10.

Feb'y 6, 1849. 54-1ypd

The Merchants' Steamboat Co.

WOULD give notice to their patrons and the public generally, that the business of Boating on the Cape Fear River goes on as heretofore. Shippers by this Line will enjoy every facility that can be afforded by any line of Boats on the River—the class of boats employed by them being well adapted to the various stages of water.

This Company, in connection with the other Companies on the River, charge for carrying Freights as per printed Catalogue of Rates, to which reference is here made,—but will say as heretofore, in case of any abatement, that their terms may always be understood to be as low as the lowest.

☞ Please see advertisement of this date, of G. Deming, Pres't of Henrietta Steamboat Co.; A. W. Steel, Pres't Merchants' Steamboat Co.; and Dibble & Brother, Proprietors of Cape Fear Steamboat Co.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Agent
Merchants' Steamboat Co.

August 21, 1849. 83tf

NEW GOODS!

Cheap for Cash.

Hats and Caps! Boots and Shoes!

JUST received, a full and complete assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods!

To which the Subscriber invites the attention of his customers and the public generally.

His stock is one of the largest and best he has offered in this market, and he feels assured that he can please any who may favor him with a call.

He still prefers the "nimble sixpence to the slow shilling," and would respectfully suggest to those who may wish to purchase cheap for cash, that they give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Among his assortment may be found Gentlemens' Beaver, Nutria, Brush, Moleskin, Silk, Angola, and Cony HATS, of the latest styles.

Also, Rough and Ready, Buena Vista, California, and Mexican Hats, of all colors, both fur and wool, with a complete assortment of Gentlemens', Youths', Boys', and Infants' Caps, to-wit: Cloth, Brush, Velvet, Seal, Fur, Nutria, and Musk, Silk and Glazed.

Together with a general assortment of Gentlemens', Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys', Childrens', and Infants' BOOTS and SHOES, all of which will be sold cheap for cash.

JOHN C. THOMSON,
South West Corner Market Square.

August 28, 1849. 83-tf

$25 REWARD.

ON Monday morning the 24th December, 1849, the Jail of Brunswick County, at Smithville, N. C., was burned down by a mulatto man named Henry Patrick, who was confined therein on a peace warrant. Said Patrick has made his escape. The above reward will be paid by the subscriber for his apprehension and confinement in any Jail in this State. Said Henry Patrick is about 5 feet 8 inches high, stout built, mulatto complexion, prominent nose, and thick lips, and stoops a little in the shoulders. Further particulars not remembered.

J. H. ALLEN, Sheriff.

Brunswick, Dec. 27, 1849. 1700-6w

10 BARRELS MESS PORK,
5,000 lbs. Bacon,
1500 sacks Liverpool Salt,
40 hhds. Molasses,
10 bbls. Rye Whiskey,
6,000 bushels heavy Rock Alum do.

J. & T. WADDILL.

July 17, 1849. 77-tf

Fresh Candies.

CHARLES BANKS, Confectioner,

(SUCCESSOR TO DAVID SHAW,)

HAS opened a ***Confectionary Establishment*** on Green Street, next door South of Huske's building. He is manufacturing, and prepared to supply the community, with "*Shaw's Celebrated Pure Candies.*" Those wishing fresh, pure, and good Candies, will please call. Orders will be promptly executed. Terms low and liberal.

P. S.—C. B. has on hand a few wholes, half and quarter boxes new crop Raisins—Nuts, Cloves, Mace, Cassia, &c.

January 1, 1849. 1700-tf

DENTISTRY.

S. S. GILCHRIST, Dental Surgeon,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has taken an office in the Fayetteville Hotel, where he is prepared to perform all operations in his profession, and would be pleased to wait on all who may favor him with a call. All work warranted.

Oct. 27, 1849. 91tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

Cumberland Superior Court of Law.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, to all Suitors, Witnesses, and others, having business in Cumberland Superior Court of Law, that an Extra Term of said Court is appointed, to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the second Monday in February next, for the hearing of such civil cases now on the Trial Docket in said Court.

Witnesses and others are subject to the same penalties for non-attendance as they would be at a regular Term.

D. G. MacRAE, Clerk.

November 27, 1849. 95-tC

FRUIT TREES.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public that he has at his Nurseries one mile from Greensborough, N. C., in sight of the Salisbury road, a large quantity of FRUIT TREES, of most choice kinds of Summer, Fall, and Winter Fruits, consisting of Apples, Peaches, Plums, Apricots, Nectarines, &c. Prices at the Nurseries,

Apples,	per hundred,	$10 00
Peaches,	"	12 50
Apricots,	"	25 00
Plums,	"	25 00
Nectarines,	"	15 00

All orders and communications directed to the Proprietor, post paid, Greensborough, will meet with prompt attention.

THOS. H. FENTRESS.

☞ Orders left with the Editor of the Observer, Fayetteville, will be forwarded.

Nov. 12, 1849. 94-4m

New Goods and New Store.

WILLIAM S. LATTA

HAS taken the Store lately occupied by S. T. Hawley & Son, nearly opposite H. & E. J. Lilly's, and has an

Entire New Stock of Goods,

Selected from the Philadelphia and New York markets, and purchased at very low prices. In the assortment will be found a general and extensive supply of

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS,
Hats, Caps, Shoes and Boots,
Every variety of Hardware and Cutlery,
Family Groceries, viz: Coffee, Tea, and Brown Sugar; Clarified and Refined Sugar,
Wines and French Brandy,
China, fine Crockery, and Glass-ware,
Paints, Medicines, Oils, &c.,
Travelling Trunks, Pails, and Brooms,
Also, an assortment of Saddlery.
Also, 500 sacks SALT, 300 bushels Alum Salt.

All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

Dec. 3, 1849. 96Y

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and make payment.

☞ Mr. John S. McDonald is authorized to collect and receipt for the subscriber. He may be found at my office.

WM. P. MALLETT, M. D.

Oct. 29, 1849. 89-tf

$25 REWARD.

A MAN by name Alexander Johnson, broke and absconded from the Jail of Moore county on the 16th instant. The subscriber will give a reward of Twenty-five Dollars for the apprehension and delivery of said Johnson to him at Carthage, Moore county, or Fifteen Dollars for his arrest and confinement in any Jail in North Carolina, where I can obtain possession of him again. Said Johnson is about 45 years of age, about six feet high, round shoulders, light hair, and intemperate. He is well known in Moore and a portion of the upper part of Cumberland counties by the name of (big fighting Alexander Johnson,) and no doubt will range considerable in Cumberland, where game is plenty, as he is a great hunter.

A. C. CURRY, Jailer.

Sept. 21, 1849. 86-tf

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE Fall Session of this Institution, under the direction of the Rev. Simeon Colton, D. D., with competent assistance, will commence on the 27th inst. The expenses are as formerly.

Board in the commons, per month,	$6 00
Washing, bedding, and Servant's hire,	1 00
Room rent, per quarter,	1 00
Contingent expenses, do. do.	25

The rates of Tuition will vary from $4 to $8 per quarter, payable in advance.

Board, as good as the section of country affords, can be had in the neighborhood, including washing, bedding, fuel, &c., for 6 per month.

The Cumberland Academy is now under the patronage and excluseve control of the Fayetteville Presbytery, and is designed to be decidedly distinctive in its operations.

Extensive improvements and additions have been recently made for the convenience of the School, and there will be ample provision, by the opening of the next term, for the accommodation of a large number of Students.

HENRY ELLIOT, Pres't Board.
A. S. McNEILL, Secretary.
JNO. W. McKAY, Treasurer.

June 4, 1849.

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1848. 19-tf

T. T. POND'S

CELEBRATED AND UNSURPASSED

Pain-Destroyer,

AND

HEALING EXTRACT,

A PLEASANT, safe and certain Remedy for Burns, Quinsey, Head-Ache, Ear-Ache, Wounds, Diarrhœa, Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Bruises, Croup, Ague in the Face, Cuts, Colic, Pains in the Side, Back, Neck, Chest, Shoulders, and all internal and external Pains and Soreness.

Ask for a Pamphlet and satisfy yourself. Warranted to give satisfaction.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

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Feb'y 10, 1849. 54tf

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For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all

NERVOUS DISEASES,

And of those Complaints which are caused by an impaired, weakened or unhealthy condition of the

NERVOUS SYSTEM.

This beautiful and convenient application of the mysterious powers of GALVANISM and MAGNETISM, has been pronounced by distinguished physicians, both in Europe and the United States, to be the *most valuable medicinal discovery of the Age.*

Dr. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BELT

and

MAGNETIC FLUID,

is used with the most perfect and certain success in all cases of

GENERAL DEBILITY,

Strengthening the weakened body, giving tone to the various organs, and invigorating the entire system. Also in FITS, CRAMP, PARALYSIS and PALSY, DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION, RHEUMATISM, ACUTE and CHRONIC GOUT, EPILEPSY, LUMBAGO, DEAFNESS, NERVOUS TREMORS, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, APOPLEXY, NEURALGIA, PAINS in the SIDE and CHEST, LIVER COMPLAINT, SPINAL COMPLAINT, and CURVATURE of the SPINE, HIP COMPLAINT, DISEASES of the KIDNEYS, DEFICIENCY OF NERVOUS and PHYSICAL ENERGY, and all NERVOUS DISEASES, which complaints arise from one simple cause —namely,

A Derangement of the Nervous System.

☞ In NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, Drugs and Medicines *increase the disease,* for they weaken the vital energies of the already prostrated system; while under the strengthening, life-giving, vitalizing influence of Galvanism, as applied by this beautiful and wonderful discovery, the exhausted patient and weakened sufferer is restored to former health, strength, elasticity and vigor.

The great peculiarity and excellence of

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Curatives,

consists, in the fact that they arrest and cure disease by *outward application,* in place of the usual mode of drugging and physicking the patient, till exhausted Nature sinks hopelessly under the infliction.

They strengthen the whole system, equalize the circulation of the blood, promote the secretions, and never do the slightest injury under any circumstances. Since their introduction in the United States, only three years since, more than

60,000 Persons

including all ages, classes and conditions, among which were a large number of ladies, who are peculiarly subject to Nervous Complaints, have been

ENTIRELY AND PERMANENTLY CURED,

when all hope of relief had been given up, and every thing else been tried in vain!

To illustrate the use of the **GALVANIC BELT,** suppose the case of a person afflicted with that bane of civilization, DYSPEPSIA, or any other Chronic or Nervous Disorder. In ordinary cases, stimulants are taken, which, by their action on the nerves and muscles of the stomach, afford *temporary* relief, but which leave the patient in a lower state, and with injured faculties; after the action thus excited has ceased. Now compare this with the effect resulting from the application of the GALVANIC BELT. Take a Dyspeptic sufferer, even in the worse symptoms of an attack, and simply tie the Belt around the body, using the Magnetic Fluid as directed. In a short period the insensible perspiration will act on the positive element of the Belt, thereby causing a Galvanic circulation which will pass on to the negative, and thence back again to the positive, thus keeping up a continuous Galvanic circulation throughout the system. Thus the most severe cases of DYSPEPSIA are PERMANENTLY CURED. A FEW DAYS IS OFTEN AMPLY SUFFICIENT TO ERADICATE THE DISEASE OF YEARS.

CERTIFICATES AND TESTIMONIALS

Of the most Undoubted Character,

From all parts of the Country could be given, sufficient to fill every column in this paper!

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE,

which conclusively proves that

"Truth is stranger than Fiction."

The following letter, narrating one of the most remarkable events in the annals of Medical Science, is from the

Rev. Dr. Landis, a Clergyman

of New Jersey, of distinguished attainments and exalted reputation:—

SIDNEY, New Jersey, July 12, 1848.

DR. A. H. CHRISTIE—DEAR SIR: You wish to know of me what has been the result in my own case, of the application of THE GALVANIC BELT AND NECKLACE. My reply is as follows:

For about *twenty years* I had been suffering from Dyspepsia. Every year the symptoms became worse, nor could I obtain permanent relief from any course of medical treatment whatever. My physicians were skilful and excellent men; but here their prescriptions failed. About *fourteen* years since, in consequence of frequent exposure to the weather, in the discharge of my pastoral duties, I became subject to a severe Chronic Rheumatism, which for year after year, caused me indescribable anguish. In the severer paroxysms, the skill of my physicians sometimes afforded me great relief; but this relief was only temporary. Farther: in the winter of '45 and '46, in consequence of preaching a great deal in my own and various other churches in this region, I was attacked by the Bronchitis, which soon became so severe as to require an immediate suspension of my pastoral labors. *My nervous system was now thoroughly prostrated,* and as my Bronchitis became worse, so also did my Dyspepsia and Rheumatic affection—thus evincing that these disorders were connected with each other through the medium of the Nervous System. My sufferings were indeed severe, and I had no prospect other than being entirely laid aside from the discharge of those duties, and the performance of those labors in which my soul has ever found the highest of her joys.

But reasoning from effect to cause, I concluded that the *Nervous System* must be reached, before any hope could be indulged of my obtaining relief from these most distressing maladies. In the whole pharmacopœia there seemed to be no remedial agent which could reach and recuperate my Nervous System; every thing that I had tried for this purpose had completely failed. At last I was led by my friends to examine your inventions, and (though with no very sanguine hopes of their efficiency,) I determined to try the effect of the application of the GALVANIC BELT AND NECKLACE, with the MAGNETIC FLUID. This was in June, 1846. TO MY GREAT ASTONISHMENT, IN TWO DAYS MY DYSPEPSIA HAD GONE; IN EIGHT DAYS I WAS ENABLED TO RESUME MY PASTORAL LABORS; NOR HAVE I SINCE OMITTED A SINGLE SERVICE ON ACCOUNT OF THE BRONCHITIS; AND MY RHEUMATIC AFFECTION ALSO CEASED TO TROUBLE ME. If time permitted, I could fill a sheet of paper with the details of particulars, but I can now only furnish this brief abstract. My Dyspepsia has *never returned;* the Rheumatism once in a while visits me, but not severely, and is easily arrested, and is manifestly being driven from its hold upon my system, and my Bronchial affection is *entirely cured.* Such is the wonderful and happy results of the experiment.

I have recommended the BELT and FLUID to many who have been likewise suffering from Neuralgic affections. They have tried them, WITH HAPPY RESULTS, I BELIEVE IN EVERY CASE.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully yours,
ROBERT W. LANDIS.

DR. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC NECKLACE

Is used for all complaints affecting the Throat or Head, such as Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Throat, Nervous and Sick Headache, Dizziness of the Head, Neuralgia in the Face, Buzzing or Roaring in the Ears, Deafness, which is generally Nervous, and that distressed complaint, called Tic Doloreux.

DR. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BRACELETS

Are found of vast service in cases of Convulsions or Fits, Spasmodic Complaints, and general Nervous Affections of the Head and upper extremities. Also in Palsy and Paralysis, and all diseases caused by a deficiency of power or Nervous Energy in the limbs or other organs of the body.

☞ Many hundred Certificates from all parts of the country of the most extraordinary character can be given, if required.

☞ No trouble or inconvenience attends the use of *DR. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC ARTICLES,* and they may be worn by the most feeble and delicate with perfect ease and safety. In many cases the sensation attending their use is *highly pleasant and agreeable.* They can be sent to any part of the country.

Prices:

The Galvanic Belt, Three Dollars,
The Galvanic Necklace, Two Dollars,
The Galvanic Bracelets, One Dollar Each.
The Magnetic Fluid, One Dollar.

☞ The articles are accompanied by full and plain directions. Pamphl